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The 'Veteran Commander' Resumes Today on P. 2— *Welcome Back!*

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

★ 1 Star Edition

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RED ARMY 18 MILES FROM BRYANSK

Messina in Range of Allied Artillery Fire

Plan United ALP Parley in Brooklyn

With the election for 25 American Labor Party committee posts in Kings County still not determined by the Board of Elections, the most recent check made indicated that the 1974 Progressive county committeemen were elected in last week's primary contest, as against 1505 nominees of the Dubinsky "right wing" slate. This gave the Progressives a majority of 469, as of last night.

A total of 558 committee posts were not filled, either because of a tie vote or because no candidates were nominated by either side. Some seven committeemen were unaccounted for altogether. The total number of committee positions to be filled in the primary election was 4,069.

Thus the Progressives emerged from the primary struggle with a substantial majority of the county committee in their favor. Leaders of the Progressive committee, which is headed by Joseph Kehoe, chairman, and Max Torchin, executive secretary, are conferring with trade union leaders from all sections of labor with the aim of proposing a county executive committee that will be representative of the labor movement in the county.

COUNTY OFFICERS

These leaders are also discussing the possibility of the election of county officers who will be able to unite the labor movement under the banner of the ALP in Brooklyn.

The organization meeting of the newly - elected county committee must take place, according to law, no more than twenty days after the primary election, which took place on August 10. It will be held, therefore, before August 30.

"We feel assured that the bulk of

(Continued on Page 4)

'G. K. Smith Can't Hire A Hall--

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The scheduled appearance here tonight of fascist Gerald L. K. Smith, head of the "America First Party," has been cancelled because no one in Buffalo would rent a hall for his meeting, it was announced yesterday.

Joseph H. Stoffel, president of the Economics League, a Coughlinite outfit, said five halls, including the Knights of Columbus auditorium and Crescent Hall, 264 East Utica St., were refused flatly, while he claimed that others gave the well known fascist speaker the "run around."

The cancelled Gerald L. K. Smith meeting was to have been sponsored by Stoffel's Economic League and by the "America First" Party.

Oil Workers Back 4th Term

(Special to the Daily Worker)

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 16.—The oil workers want President Roosevelt for a fourth term. That was the unanimous decision of the delegates to the fourteenth national convention of the Oil Workers' International Union, in one of the win-the-war resolutions it passed.

Condemnation of John L. Lewis as an anti-war, anti-Roosevelt, anti-labor element was also voted with out a dissenting vote. The delegates, also went on record in support of the Marcantonio Anti-Poll-Tax Bill, H.R. 7, and for the immediate establishment of labor-management committees in all oil plants.

At the late session officers for the coming year were nominated, with O. A. Knight, the incumbent president, and Schaefer nominated for President; Sam Beers, the incumbent, and Allen, from California, running for first vice-president; A. R. Kinstley, the incumbent, and McCormick, running for second vice-president; and E. C. Conarty, the incumbent, the only nominee for secretary-treasurer. Ballots will be printed and the officers will be elected by referendum vote of the membership of the union.

CONDEMN LEWIS

In condemning John L. Lewis for his policies, the oil workers' convention pointed out that Lewis "has time and again demonstrated his opposition to the win-the-war policies of the Roosevelt administration; has retarded the production of the war materials so essential if

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Deadline Near For Earle Plan

Unless the Earle measure to cut the number of votes necessary to elect a city councilman from the present 75,000 to 50,000 is passed before Labor Day it will be legally dead, the Daily Worker learned yesterday.

The measure, introduced by Councilwoman Earle, Brooklyn Fusionist, must be voted on by referendum at the November elections, if it is passed by the City Council and the Board of Estimate. The law provides that any proposition to be submitted to a referendum vote must be passed upon by the Council and the Board of Estimate at least 60 days before Election Day.

The Earle measure is a wartime proposal, intended only for the 1943 councilmanic race. It is based on the fact that half a million eligible voters of New York City are in the armed forces and tens of thousands are out of the city on war work. Thus, the present 27 councilmen will be reduced to about 16 if the present figure of one councilman for each 75,000 voters stands.

This is too small a number for New York's governing body, and does not permit all sections of the

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End of Battle Of Sicily Near

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Aug. 16 (UP).—American troops by-passed Milazzo and drove to within 15 miles of Messina today, bringing that Axis deadend in Sicily under artillery range, while the British charged to within 20 miles of the city from the south.

It was announced officially that the end of the battle of Sicily was at hand as the last German remnants fled to Italy or met death in the bomb-tossed Messina Strait.

Belated but sharp resistance was overcome on both coasts, front reports said.

Driving 20 miles in a day and cutting across the base of Cape Milazzo which the Axis had abandoned, the Americans ran into a fierce rear-guard battle in a town just east of Milazzo. Street fighting raged in the eerie setting of an eclipse of the moon but at last reports the Americans had driven on past the town.

ALLIES SURGE AHEAD

The American advance had surged through the important north coast town of Barcellona where there was no resistance and where the population turned out to welcome the conquerors with an ovation as enthusiatsic as that at Palermo, front reports said.

On the east coast sector, the Eighth Army smashed four miles north of newly won Taormina, famous seaside resort, and to within 20 miles of Messina after stopping a sharp counter-attack by Axis rear guards which had temporarily forced them back.

The British had also captured Kaggi, four miles inland from Taormina, and Castiglione and Linguaglossa, the last Axis strongholds on the road circumscribing Mt. Etna. The Eighth Army also was in artillery range of Messina and could turn its guns on the Italian mainland where heavy German batteries were firing across the straits to cover the evacuation.

Less than 400 square miles of rugged Sicilian territory remained in Axis hands and the Allies gobbling that up rapidly.

NAZIS TRAPPED

Except for one small knot west of Messina the Germans had quit the battle. Those who had not reached Messina for the evacuation attempt were reported trapped in the hills where the Allies now controlled all road connections and could mop them up at their leisure.

Captured documents showed that the Germans had left two Italian regiments to make a rear guard stand along the east coast 17 miles below Messina while another minor defense line ran five miles west of the city, but neither was expected to prove much of an obstacle.

After pushing ahead for 48 hours against almost no resistance other than minefields and demolitions, the Eighth Army's coastal wing finally made new contact with Axis troops late Sunday afternoon, front dispatches said.

The Italians hit them with a sharp counter-attack from well concealed mountain positions. Temporarily thrown back, the British soon regained their lost ground, then awaited reinforcements and supply before pushing ahead to their latest position north of Taormina.

These Nazi Supermen Are Captives of the Red Army

Taken prisoner on the sector of the front south of Orel, these Hitlerites pass by the body of a dead German lying beside a wrecked machine. In the rear, Red Armymen with ready rifles prod the prisoners onward. The photo was radioed direct from Moscow to New York.

Bulletin

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (UP). — War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes disclosed tonight that the War Labor Board has issued, and President Roosevelt has approved, an order permitting an eight-hour day and a 48-hour work week in the nation's coal mines in a move to offset a threatened coal shortage.

Milan Radio Hits Badoglio's Camouflage

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

BERNE, Aug. 16.—Marshal Badoglio is trying to bolster his prestige with the Italian people by naming known anti-fascists to important posts in his government, says the radio **Milano Libertad,** discussing the appointment of a known anti-fascist, Gasparetto, to the leadership of the Italian War Veterans association.

The radio, spokesman for the front of the five-democratic parties which has been leading the demand for immediate peace, rejects this maneuver from Rome and urges **"implacable and ruthless struggle for a break with the Axis," and the conclusion of peace.**

"It is quite clear what induces Badoglio to seek the support and collaboration of such men as Gasparetto," says the radio "Badoglio wants to make us continue the fight for the Germans.

"Badoglio does not want peace. That is why, with every passing day, his government feels its growing isolation from the country. The nation realizes that the war started by Mussolini ruined us, while the war continued by Badoglio propells us to our doom and complete catastrophe.

"The new government hopes this way to deprive the people's move-

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Read the DAILY WORKER Every Day

'Free Germany' Hailed in Wires from All Over Europe

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, Aug. 16.—The National Committee of Free Germany has received hundreds of congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the world, among them messages of greeting from Thomas Mann and Lion Feuchtwanger, it was disclosed today.

The messages followed the recent publication of the National Committee's Manifesto. Text of the messages from Mann and Feuchtwanger, among others, appeared in the third issue of **Freies Duetschland,** organ of the National Committee of Free Germany.

An editorial in this issue, entitled "Determination" reads in part:

"In order to break down the walls of hatred and isolation which surrounds the German people as a result of arrogance and blindness, in order to stem the senseless shedding of blood of the best forces of the German people on the fronts and in the rear, the bloodsuckers must be overthrown and men responsible for the isolation removed. What is needed is **determination.** And the German people possess the traditions of liberation's struggle—today more than ever before, these traditions must be mobilized. Enveloped in walls of flame, the Hitlerite edifice will soon crash. **Let those who do not want to be crushed under them rise up and themselves destroy the walls."**

An article, "What Does Italy Teach Us," says:

"The position of the German people is not as desperate as was that of the Italians at the time of the downfall of Mussolini. However, the German people must take the Italian lesson into account if they must not waver and must reject half measures when it comes to overthrowing Hitler."

CALL TO ACTION

A similar call to immediate action was contained in an appeal of the National Committee to officers of the German Army printed on the first page of **Freies Deutschland.**

Two momentous events have come

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'Hold at All Costs' Hitler Ordered in Visit to Orel

MOSCOW, Aug. 16 (ICN).—Hitler and Goebbels visited Orel in the second half of July, and Hitler personally made a speech telling the German soldiers to hold Orel "at all costs," **Freies Deutschland,** organ of the National Committee of Free Germany, revealed today.

The paper gives a statement of war prisoner Karl Gorgitsch, a corporal in the 262nd Infantry Division, who said:

"On July 25 we arrived in Orel on the Junkers-52. On July 26 we were lined up on the station platform where Hitler and Goebbels soon arrived accompanied by SS troops. Hitler delivered a short speech in which he stressed the need of holding Orel at all costs, otherwise 'the Russians will be able to break through to the German frontiers.'"

Nazis Execute Chief Of Oslo Police Force

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 16 (UP).—Germany, in a sudden new reign of terror in Norway, executed the chief of the civil department of the Oslo police force today and ordered the arrest of all except specially-exempted Norwegian army officers.

Advices from Norway said that the arrests were ordered by Adolf Hitler personally and that army officers seized would be transported to war prison camps in Germany.

All Oslo policemen were compelled under pain of execution to sign a declaration of loyalty to Germany.

The German move, made by the Gestapo and army authorities in concert, with the co-operation of the Quisling regime, was revealed one day after the effective date of Sweden's cancellation of the agreement by which Germany had been permitted to transport war materials to Norway and Finland through its territory.

EXECUTE POLICE CHIEF

Oslo police chief Gunnar Eilifsen was executed at dawn on the charge of "disloyalty to the occupation power."

After the execution Jonas Lie, Quisling police chief of Norway, summoned all Oslo policemen and threatened them with the same fate if they showed "disloyalty."

German Gestapo Chief Wilhelm Redeiss, speaking after Lie, demanded that all policemen sign a declaration of "loyalty" to Germany. Most of them refused. Lie threatened that any man who persisted in his refusal would be shot after 24 hours, and Swedish press association reports said that the policemen gave in.

The German order regarding officers excepted from arrest refer to reserves without military or college training, members of the Quisling National Party, and those "working for the new order."

Arrests were started last night, dispatches said, throughout the country.

Zhizdra Falls, 130 Towns Taken

LONDON, Aug. 16 (UP).—Smashing ahead for an advance of more than eight miles in 24 hours, the Red Army today captured Malyeluki, only 18 miles east of Bryansk, a Soviet special communique said tonight.

During the day the Red Army took 130 towns and villages on the Bryansk front, the special communique said, in advances of up to more than nine miles.

Towns captured included the important base of Zhizdra, 40 miles northeast of Bryansk; Sudimir, 32 miles north-northeast, and Buyanovichi, 24 miles northeast, the communique said as recorded from the Moscow Radio.

Advances of up to 7½ miles were made on the Spas Demensk front north of Bryansk and more than 30 towns and villages were taken, including Tserkovschina, ten miles southwest of Spas Demensk.

Of the situation on the Kharkov front, the communique reported merely:

"In the Kharkov direction our troops repulsed counter-attacks by enemy infantry and tanks."

Malyeluki on the Bryansk front is 8.7 miles west of the Karachev highway junction on the Orel-Bryansk railroad.

KHARKOV BATTLE RAGING

As the Red Army rolled westward on that front, trying to reach the main German defense lines before the enemy had had time to fortify the Desna River line, military quarters here believed that the Germans had opened a great counter-attack before Kharkov and that its success or failure might determine the outcome of the campaign in that area.

There had been no specific word of the situation at Kharkov in four days during which the fall of the city had been expected at any hour.

Indications were seen that the Germans had repeated their tactics of last winter, after the Red Army had taken Kharkov, and had put into action all the reserves they could gather.

This time, however, the Red Army had not extended their lines dangerously as they had before.

Moscow dispatches indicated that the Germans were launching their counter-attacks in great force, but probably more with the idea of permitting their main forces to escape than to prevent Soviet capture of the fourth Soviet city.

A front dispatch to the Moscow newspaper **Pravda** reported that the battle of the Ukraine was developing on an unparalleled scale over hundreds of square miles stretching from Spas Demensk down to the Poltava region southwest of Kharkov.

Thousands of high calibre Soviet

(Continued on Page 6)

Paris Blasted In Daylight Raid

LONDON, Aug. 16 (UP).—Allied warplanes, striking in great force at the Luftwaffe's waning fighting strength, spread ruin across six key German fighter airdromes in northern France today after the RAF's giant night bombers had rocked the Italian industrial city of Milan for the third time in 72 hours.

With Milan and Berlin still blazing under the impact of the RAF's Sunday night raids, the Allied daylight raiding fleets added Paris to the list of enemy-held citadels to feel the weight of Anglo-American air power within the space of a night and a day.

Great formations of fighters, fighter-bombers and heavy bombers shuttled across the Channel in waves to hammer the network of Nazi airdromes stretching across Northern France, smashing down 37 enemy fighters that rose to challenge them and probably destroying many more aground.

PARIS SUBURBS HIT

Three formations of U. S. Flying Fortresses spearheaded the daylight assault with heavy raids on enemy airfields at Poix, Abbeville and Le Bourget in the suburbs of Paris, while other American, British, Canadian and Allied warplanes rained destruction on enemy airdromes at Amiens, Bernay and Tricqueville in northern France.

Sub Victims to Picket Pegler

Merchant seamen who were torpedoed delivering the goods to beat Hitler and widows of men who never came back will picket Westbrook Pegler at the **World-Telegram** office Thursday between noon and 2 P.M., Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, said yesterday.

Curran said the demonstration would protest Pegler's "vile, Nazi-like statements," in the memory of 4,751 seamen dead and missing so far in the war. Pegler has been devoting his column recently to attacks on the seamen.

Harry Eisman, Ex-New Yorker, Fights in Ranks of Red Army

By Sam Brown

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, Aug. 16.—Harry Eisman was still a lad in his teens when he arrived in Moscow from New York in 1931, and it was in the Soviet capital where he lived and worked that the outbreak of war found him.

In the autumn of 1941, when the Nazi troops launched their general offensive on Moscow, Eisman volunteered for service in the Red Army and was accepted. But instead of finding himself in the front lines, he was sent to the rear for training despite his protests, and remained there several months in the graduating school for noncoms.

During the summer of 1942 he participated in bloody battles on the Voronezh front at the Korotoyak bridgehead. When the offensive started on this sector of the front on Nov. 27, his division moved westward, liberating the Voronezh and Voroshilovgrad areas and taking in their stride Kantimirovka, Novaya, Kalitva and many other Soviet towns which have gone down in the annals of the Red Army's great winter offensive of 1942-43.

Branching off from the southwest to the west, his regiment, under the command of Colonel Tsigankov, moved on to Kharkov, and was the first to enter on Feb. 16 after battling its way through the German lines and storming the enemy strongpoints. This ended the first offensive in which Harry Eisman saw action and in which he proved his fighting qualities.

GETS PROMOTION

The close of the winter campaign found non-com Eisman behind Belgorod in the Volchansk area, where his regiment was stationed at the beginning of the German 1943 summer offensive. Just a month after he had been promoted to the rank of Junior Lieutenant—July 17—his regiment went over to the offensive and, piercing the German lines in the vicinity of Krutoilog, captured Stari Belgorod and crossed to the right bank of the Severny Donets

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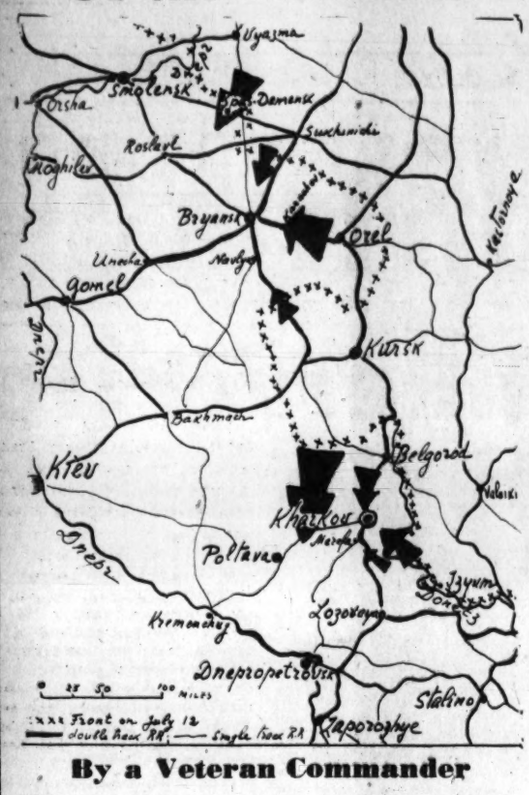
'Smashing Forward to Full Victory'--Pravda

The Clearing Ot the Rockades



By a Veteran Commander

THE Red Army began its first grand scale counter-offensive more than a month ago with only one rockade line (i. e. a line parallel to the front) at its disposal. That was the line Moscow-Kastornoye-Valuiki-Voroshilovgrad. The capture of Orel and Belgorod on Aug. 5 gave it another parallel line—Orel-Kursk-Belgorod.

On the War Fronts

Now with Kharkov likely to fall soon and with the possibility that Bryansk might follow, there is a pretty good prospect of gaining the third line, that running from Rzhev and Vyazma through Bryansk down to Kharkov. In this connection the destruction of the German salient at Spas-Demensk was of great help. The Germans here were sitting astride that line.

A look at the map will show you how radically the transportation situation has changed during the last month. In the Vyazma-Bryansk-Kursk sector the transportation facilities have been almost equalized between the contending sides.

As far as the situation south of the line Kursk-Kiev is concerned, the advantages after the fall of Kharkov will be on the side of the Red Army. Because you can see that there are no double-track lines in the entire Kiev-Kursk-Dnepropetrovsk triangle and the maneuverability of the Germans will be appreciably reduced.

IT WOULD appear that the Red Army is pursuing the following objectives:

1. To break the line Smolensk-Bryansk at Roslavl, thus isolating both these strongholds.

2. To break the line Bryansk-Kiev by trying to capture Navlya.

3. To bite off the Kharkov garrison, and

4. To drive via Poltava to the Dnieper, thus reviving the unsuccessful attempt in that direction made last February by General Vatutin.

These are big objectives. The latter will be very difficult to attain because the Germans are throwing in more and more reinforcements as they fold back upon their rear. Furthermore the zone between the Dnieper and the line Poltava-Lozovaya must be no less powerfully fortified than the one encountered by the Red Army at Orel and Bryansk.

As a matter of fact, enemy resistance is stiffening around Kharkov and Bryansk. It has, however, been unable to stop the Red Army anywhere.

Strategically speaking, the campaign of the last month has eliminated the German salients at Orel, Spas-Demensk and Belgorod and has almost completely straightened out the front from Smolensk to Kharkov. West of Kharkov a new Soviet salient has come into being. This is a graphic symbol of a completely changed strategic situation.

IT MUST be remembered at this point that undue optimism is inadvisable. It is far from sure that the Red Army, which continues to fight on land practically alone, will be able to sustain its offensive tempo indefinitely.

In other words, it is hard to expect the summer offensive to merger with the probable winter offensive without a break such as would give the Germans time to organize themselves.

The way to avoid this break in the German defeats is to open a Second Front in Western Europe now.

• • •

Sicily has been virtually cleared after six weeks of campaigning. But it has cost the Germans no more than one division, a negligible price.

On the other hand the Sicilian campaign has given the Germans that much time to prepare for the Allied invasion. The best the Germans can hope for is that the invasion will come in Italy where they have sown in our path a political "mine field" in the form of the Badoglio "anti-fascist" regime.

Just as a mine field does, this mess has delayed us considerably. It diverted our attention from German positions to Italian psychology.

Nazis Play 'Peace' Game to Split United Nations Unity

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Stories are appearing in the press almost every day which reflect the Nazi desire to divide the United Nations by rumors of "separate peace" with one or another members of the anti-Hitler coalition.

There was one in the **Times** yesterday from Stockholm, in which the Berlin correspondent of the Swedish newspaper **Tidningen** is quoted as saying that if Germany had to choose between accepting unconditional surrender from the Anglo-American powers or a separate peace with Russia, she would decide upon the latter.

In yesterday's PM, Heinz Pol tells about the recent visit of an important German industrialist, Georg von Schnitzler to Madrid, where he is supposed to be sending out feelers to Allied business circles. Schnitzler, chairman of the executive board of I. G. Farben, the vast Nazi trust, is supposed to be emphasizing to Allied business circles that German industrialists would rather deal with Moscow than the United States and Britain if they thought they could thereby prevent the destruction of Germany's industrial plant.

Obviously, the Stockholm story, coming from a Berlin correspondent, is another example of the desperate and cynical Nazi propaganda. And Schnitzler's tales in Madrid are clearly cut from the same cloth.

The Nazis are playing the cynical game from both ends against the middle.

They are trying to make American and British public opinion believe that the USSR would sign a separate peace with Germany in violation of its commitments to the United Nations. Undoubtedly, the Nazis would also like Soviet public opinion to believe that the United States and Great Britain will seriously listen to peace offers from Germany, directed against the interests of the Soviet Union.

This is not to deny that such offers to all members of the United Nations are not to be expected. Certainly, before the Nazis go down we can expect them, and the basic imperialist forces in the German ruling circles, to make offers to the USSR on the one hand, and the Allied powers on the other. Stalin himself in his "Order of the Day" on May 1st noted this possibility.

But it is one thing to expect that such offers will be made; it is another for our own public opinion to fall into the trap of believing that any of our allies will consider such offers seriously.

At this stage of the war, the Hitlerites are interested primarily in delaying our military offensive, confusing our public opinion, undermining the ties of the United Nations' alliance.

They undoubtedly spread these stories deliberately, and are watching carefully to see the effects on the public thinking of influential newspapers and political figures in our own land.

And every time a newspaper implies that there may be truth in Soviet readiness to make a separate peace—the way the Hearst press does, to cite only one example—the Hitlerites are pleased with an easy victory.

China Carries On

This Chinese orphan boy shyly shaking hands with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is not much older than China's war of liberation. It was at a reception in honor of China's sixth year of fighting against Japan that this picture was taken.

Passing Epic Test Of Battle

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, Aug. 16.—"Our country is the rock against which the surge of the German offensive has been smashed," writes Pravda, newspaper of the Soviet Communist Party in its comment on the Red Army's victory at Karachev.

The Soviet press today publishes Stalin's Order of the Day on the capture of this key city, 25 miles east of Bryansk, and reports that the 16th and 84th Guards rifle divisions and the 238th and 369th rifle divisions which liberated Karachev will hereafter bear the name of the town.

"In the life of a people there are moments when its physical and spiritual strength are revealed in full grandeur. The Soviet people are living through such a moment now in the days of the patriotic war.

"With reverential pride the descendants of the heroes of Sevastopol, Stalingrad, Orel and Belgorod will turn the pages of history dedicated to the Soviet people's big battles against the black forces of fascist reaction.

"The patriotic pride of the Soviet citizen is natural and legitimate. In a tempest of war unparalleled in the history of all peoples and all times, it has fallen to the Soviet people to shoulder the brunt of trials.

The Soviet peoples have set an example of unsurpassed stoicism, dauntlessness and readiness to sacrifice everything for the honor, independence and freedom of their country and their national dignity, for all the peoples plunged into the abyss of war against Hitler Germany.

"Our country is the rock against which the surge of the German offensive has been smashed. The waves which but recently threatened to flood the great Russian plain are now rolling back. Many serious trials and sacrifices are still ahead in the war. But the Soviet people look to the future with the greatest confidence in victory.

"There have already been celebrations in our streets, one of them Moscow recently marked with an artillery salute. The final, complete victory will be ours."

Karolyi Accepts Honorary Post In Hungarian-American Council

Count Mihaly Karolyi, the exiled president of the Hungarian Republic, now residing in England, has accepted the honorary presidency of the Hungarian-American Council for Democracy, it was announced yesterday by Bela Lugosi, American president of the organization.

The Hungarian-American Council for Democracy was formed in Chicago a little more than a month ago as a result of a conference of liberals and club and church leaders of Hungarian extraction, with the noted Hollywood film actor, Bela Lugosi, at the head. Others in the movement include the Rev. L. A. Gross, the poet Louis Vecsey, Dr. G. G. Arato, Dr. John Gvetvai, Dr. Renee Jonas, Dr. Emil Lengyel, Dr. John Perl, Dr. Hugo Rony, and the editors, Ferenc Gondor and John Roman.

"We feel," Mr. Lugosi's statement read "that taking official cognizance of Mihaly Karolyi by the governments of the United Nations" would facilitate "the democratisation of Hungary and Central Europe." It goes on to say that in the opinion of leading Hungarian - Americans here, "Count Karolyi and his followers within and outside of Hungary are the real instruments in the realization of the principles of the Roosevelt - Churchill Atlantic Charter in Hungary and Central Europe."

Significantly, the Hungarian-American Council declares at the outset its "complete unanimity with the sentiments and democratic objectives of the Hungarian Underground (the National Front for Hungarian Independence)."

At the same time, the Council declares its agreement and solidarity with the "New Democratic Hungary" movement in England, which also is headed by Count Karolyi, and the "Free Hungary" groups and movements in Canada, Mexico, Uruguay, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and Chile.

The Hungarian-American Council for Democracy sets as its first task the mobilization of Americans of Hungarian descent for "the fight for victory of the government of the United States and its allies — England, the Soviet Union, China, the entire United Nations."

It calls on the people within Hungary to "undermine the Hitler-Horthy regime" and prepare for the "coming armies of liberation" of the United States and its allies. At the same time, the Council pledges material help to the Hungarian people in the post - war struggle for democratic reconstruction.

French Patriots Release DeGaullist From Police

GENEVA, Aug. 16 (ICN).—Fresh attacks have been made by French patriots on the German occupationists and their accomplices among the population, it was learned here. In Lyons a German soldier was killed by a cyclist who succeeded in escaping. In the same city a Frenchman in the uniform of the Anti-Bolshevik Legion was killed by a cyclist as he was getting out of a bus. The population of Lyons has now been prohibited from appearing on the streets after nightfall.

The atmosphere in Haute Savoie department is tense. In the town of Saint Jeore two agents of the state police arrested a man suspected of being a DeGaulle supporter. The population staged a protest demonstration. When the police locked themselves in a shed together with the prisoner, the crowd threatened to set fire to it. The arrested person was released.

In the same place the partisans kidnapped two French gendarmes. At night the patriots put up a warning on the village square to the effect that if repressive measures are used against the villagers they would take other hostages.

Characteristic of the growing resistance to the occupationists offered by the inhabitants of France are the stringent measures for punishment in the law issued by the Vichy "government" in answer to the increasing clashes between the population and the Vichy representatives throughout France. Representatives of the law have a right to use arms to disperse armed or unarmed groups, states the new law.

Pole Guerrillas Repudiate Gov't

BERNE, Aug. 16 (ICN).—**Robotnik**, the illegal organ of the left Polish Socialist Party in its July 1 issue, received here, declared that "the Polish Government in London has made the unfounded statement that it constitutes a government of people's unity.

"The working class and broad circles of the peasantry are not represented in this government."

"The military and civic representatives functioning in the country on behalf of the Polish Government in London are reactionaries, and the overwhelming majority of them belong to the reactionary fascist wing of the Pilsudski Party."

Brazil War Chief Here

HAVANA, Aug. 15 (UP.)—Brazilian War Minister Enrico Gaspar Dutra arrived today enroute to the United States. He is scheduled to leave for Miami, Fla., tomorrow.

The Stalingrad 'Tractor Army' Held the Line

By Janet Weaver

(Third and Last in a Series of Stories on Stalingrad.)

STALINGRAD, Aug. 12 (ICN).—When the full history of the epoch-making battle of Stalingrad is written, one of the first places of honor will be occupied by the workers of the tractor plant. You need only to hear the story of the battle from the very people who participated in the fighting and to see the plant in its present ruined state to know the reason why.

I heard the story from Boris Gregorivch Tkachev, the plant's manager, as we stood on top of the administration building, which we reached by climbing cautiously up the charred and blackened stairway, which in places was not too steady. The very place where we stood was used as an observation point during the battle. It commands a view not only of the entire plant—which covers a territory of two miles in length and half a mile in width—but the surrounding territory as well.

From this point now one sees only ruins, and one gets a better understanding of the tragic meaning of the fact that in the district of the tractor plant alone 382 factories and public buildings were destroyed.

CITY IN FLAMES

It was on a Sunday, in the late afternoon of August 23, that the Germans began their terrible and systematic bombing of Stalingrad. Within 24 hours the city was in flames. At the same time, on the 23rd, the German forces north of Stalingrad made a sudden and unexpected thrust, advancing to within one-third of a mile of the tractor plant. At that moment there were no Red Army forces in this section, for they were tied up with a German formation advancing toward the city from other directions. And it was in this crisis that the tractor workers themselves took up arms and faced the shock troops of Colonel General Streicher, who was in command of the northern group of Germans.

Recalling that terrible August night, Tkachev told how the workers rallied to the defense of the plant. All night long, guided by Party and trade union leaders of the plant, they organized military formations, while the women, children and some of the most valuable machinery were being evacuated across the Volga under great peril. One hundred sixty-seven tanks, some of which had been brought in for repairs, were available. The workers who had previously learned to operate them organized tank crews, and under the command of special tank production managers took their places in the machines around the plant on the bank of the Volga.

Machine guns and rifles were available in adequate quantities and were handed out to the men and women workers and to the workers from the Red October plant who had come to their assistance. By the morning of the 24th, 2,500 worker-soldiers were in military deploy, ready to meet the enemy.

FOUGHT WITH SKILL

For two days and nights a furious battle raged near the very walls of the plant. But the tractor workers held their line. They fought with such skill and heroism that by the end of the second day they went over to the offensive in certain places and forced the Germans back, thus saving the situation at one of the most critical moments in the early stages of the battle for the Volga city.

The tanks damaged in the battle were towed back to the plant and repaired by the workers who had remained on the job. The heroism of the tractor workers gave the regular Red Army formations time to come up, and when they arrived many of the workers returned to the plant, where regardless of bombs and shells they continued to build new machines and repair damaged ones.

All types of weapons of war, including the famous "Katusha," were repaired in the plant during those days. In September, when the plant was already surrounded by the Germans and various departments had been destroyed, the workers built 200 tanks and 150 tractors.

As is known, when the Germans began the mass bombings on Aug. 23, they were cock-sure about quickly capturing Stalingrad. For this reason they did not bomb the tractor plant and other big factories in the northern part of the city at first, for they were anxious to take them intact. But enraged by their setbacks at the very gates of the plant, they began to bomb furiously in the first days of September, making two to three thousand plane flights daily. How terrible were these attacks of the frenzied Nazis in the following period can be seen by the fact that on the territory of the plant there were approximately 7,000 direct hits; on the railway line alone that runs through the grounds there were 450 direct bomb hits.

Later, when we went through a number of shops and departments I saw for myself what the Luftwaffe had done. It was painful to look at the smashed machines of this plant which had represented such immense wealth and which had been built at such sacrifice by the raw, young workers who came from every part of the country to build what became one of the glories of the First Five-Year Plan and one of the mighty industrial achievements of socialism. But it was even more painful, knowing that beneath these very ruins 400 human beings had been crushed, men and women who stuck to their posts despite everything.

STUCK TO POSTS

One can get an idea of the Hitlerite destruction in an American-built machine assembly shop, which is over half a mile long and more than 135 yards wide. Everything here, every machine and steel structure was brought over from the United States in 1929 and set up with the help of American engineers and workers. In this shop alone 425 machine tools were wrecked. In all the assembly shops, including those later built by the Russians alone, 1500 machines had been wrecked. At present nothing is seen here but a mountain of twisted steel girders which resemble a huge mass of dark pretzels.

Dmitri Govrilov, one of the builders of the plant and now production manager, accompanied us on a tour through the wreckage and debris. He spoke of the Americans who had worked in the plant and was interested in knowing what they are doing now. Had I heard of an American construction engineer called Rollo Ward (whom he described as a "khoroshy chelovek"—a fine fellow)? Jimmy Little? John Brown from Detroit? Frank Honey?

The latter, he said, is still in the Soviet Union, working in a war plant in the deep rear. The manager had received a letter from him recently. He is anxious to come back and help with the restoration of the plant.

Govrilov also recounted how during the heat of the battle in September the tractor workers received a telegram of solidarity from the Chicago Convention of Farm Implement Workers Union. The local newspapers for Sep. 30, 1942 carried this telegram of greeting from the union on its front page.

As we walked through the forge shop, foundry and other departments, Govrilov pointed out various American machine tools. There was a huge Erie drop hammer, the "Ajax," the "Toledo," the "Ingersoll," the "Keller" and other American machines, some of them with deep scars made by shells. All of them had gone through the fire that raged in the plant, but some of them have been repaired and are now running smoothly; others stand sadly to one side, bearing the single word "Scrap."

GARDEN CITY

"You should have visited us before the war," Govrilov remarked as we walked along. "We had a regular little garden city here, and we lived well. Take me, for instance. My family and I had a modern three room apartment with kitchen and bath. We had a telephone, a radio and a piano for my little boy who is studying music—everything that went to make a good life. Now I have only the clothes I wear and a little corner in one of the bombed buildings. But nichevo—we will rebuild the plant."

I asked him if it will not be a difficult job and if it will not take a very long time to rebuild the plant. "Sure," he said, waving his hand over the ruins. "You can see for yourself that it will be hard. But we are not afraid of difficulties. And what is more, we feel sure that the Americans will help us restore the plant just as they helped us build it."

Later we went to the basement under the machine assembly to see the rooms where Generals Streicher and Von Lensky were captured on Feb. 2. They had fixed these rooms up for headquarters and had even built a brick stove for themselves. This will come in handy this winter. For the rooms now serve as a dormitory for girl workers. The plant manager laughingly admitted that he could not resist taking von Lensky's armchair for himself.

We also had an opportunity to see the work of reconstruction going on in the plant, as well as the actual production which is under way on a minor scale. In some shops I saw men and women operating the newly repaired machines. In one department there was a sign on a repaired lathe: "This machine began working on June 24, 1943 at 5 P. M."

The plant grounds are like a regular beehive, with young girls in overalls wielding picks and shovels, carrying bricks and cement and doing practically everything necessary in restoration work. The manager praised the young workers, hundreds of whom came from various parts of the country as volunteers to rebuild the Volga city. He said they work energetically and conscientiously, striving to make a good record in socialist competition and to overfulfill the norms.

"They work 12 hours a day under exteremely difficult and even primitive conditions, as you see," he said. "The majority of them live in tents and German dugouts. A few rooms have been fixed up in the bombed buildings and they are looked on as regular palaces. It is considered a privilege to live there, but this is an honor given only to the very best workers. But come back in the evening," he added with pride, "and you will see our boys and girls singing, dancing and having a good time on the main square."

Before leaving the tractor plant we were invited to lunch with the manager and his colleagues. There were the usual toasts, and when it came to my turn I found difficulty in speaking. But what I said came from the bottom of my heart.

OLD MEMORIES

I told them that when I was a child my grandmother, whose parents had been pioneers in the American West used to tell me stories how the pioneers, undeterred by the wilderness, by danger and even by death itself, helped to build a democratic civilization in a new world which inspired seekers of freedom in the Old World for generations. These memories have come back to me in the past days in Stalingrad. For in a greater sense you did not falter in the face of a darker wilderness—the furious attack of armed Nazi barbarism and you held your city just as today no sacrifice, no travail, no burdens deter you from rebuilding it from the ruins.

Stalingrad inspires all fighters against Hitlerism today, just as I am sure that for Americans and all of mankind Stalingrad in the generations and centuries to come will remain the highest symbol of human courage, of human freedom, of human greatness.

Axis Losses Double That Of Sub Output

WASHINGTON, Aug 16 (UP).—Naval experts said today that the Allies are sinking submarines twice as fast as Germany can build them.

This was revealed in comment on a statement issued by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill disclosing that the Allies sank more than 90 submarines in May, June and July.

Germany's submarine building capacity has been estimated at between 15 and 25 a month. The experts doubt that it is more than 15 a month now and believe it may be less.

As a result of losses in the three months ending July, it was believed that U-boat reserve is now less than 300.

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Failure to Convert Provokes Food Crisis, Says Report

Farm Bloc, Half-Way Steps Hit

By Mac Gordon

Conversion of agriculture to wartime needs has not yet been accomplished with the result that we face a crisis in food.

This is the conclusion drawn from a confidential report dealing with the food situation which, according to the New York Times, has just been issued by a special committee composed of representatives of federal agencies concerned with the problem.

The report is extremely critical of the Administration for its failure to convert thus far, and puts forward a program of conversion. **It fails to note, however, that all steps toward the achievement of such a program advanced have been largely blocked in Congress through the operations of the so-called "Farm Bloc."**

The program advanced by the report is generally one for which the progressive and advanced all-out war forces in the nation have been pressing for some time. Some of its advocates within the Department of Agriculture, such as H. W. Parisius, the first man to be placed in charge of war food production, were forced out by "Farm Bloc" pressure when they drew up similar plans.

GOV'T WEAKNESSES HIT

The program deals both with world food production and with the national picture. It criticizes the Administration for failure to take the lead in drawing other nations into the plan for expanding production.

"Up to now the United States (and Great Britain to almost the same extent) has been in the strange position of a nation going into a serious crisis while scarcely lifting a finger to encourage the needed food production in easily accessible foreign areas already possessing adequate land, labor and equipment," the report says.

Among these foreign areas, Latin America has frequently been mentioned as a place where agriculture can be greatly expanded with American aid. But powerful reactionary interests in American agriculture have fought all such plans for fear of competition after the war.

So far as internal conversion is concerned, the following general production recommendations are made:

(1) Expansion of small farms to increase production to capacity;

(2) Conversion of production of non-essential crops to essential crops;

(3) Production subsidies.

To a greater or lesser extent, the Administration has made stabs in these directions. It did not, however, carry its fight to the nation sufficiently, and was too ready to appease the profiteering, business-as-usual groups in the farm field.

HALF-WAY MEASURES

It proposed expansion of Farm Security Administration to aid small, under-producing farmers to increase their output and was defeated by the "Farm Bloc" crowd. It attempted to encourage non-essential producers to convert to necessary foods, with some modest success, but did not risk a collision with the powerful Southern cotton and tobacco bloc in an all-out fight to force conversion. Short staple cotton and tobacco production are non-essential and there is plenty on hand.

Ie has fought for production subsidies, which cannot be separated from consumer subsidies, but has been seriously hampered by the powerful opposition of obstructionist elements in and out of Congress.

Regarding conversion, the report points out that the parity formula, by which farm prices are supposed to be determined, should be scrapped because it does not take into account wartime needs. Thus, by means of the formula, non-essential crops may be, and are, encouraged. It also urges a cut in total cotton acreage of about 20,000,000 acres, and of 600,000 sugar beet acres for 1944. It recommends heavy liquidation of livestock for 1944 because of the immense amount of feed needed.

In order to eliminate black markets it suggests that the government take title to all food at some point in the distribution process and resell, possibly at a loss.

It is also reported, however, that the "Farm Bloc" crowd is preparing for an all-out fight against subsidies when Congress reconvenes. It is only by the narrowest of margins that the present limited subsidy program was accepted by Congress.

Thus, the program advanced for food production, one of the most vital, and the weakest, sector in the entire war front, is one that must be fought for.

In the field of agriculture itself, the obstructionists and defeatists are well-organized, while Administration forces are weak. **The fight will have to come, therefore, from other sections of the population who support the nation's victory policies, in collaboration with sections of the farmers who have lately been veering toward the Administration.**

TB, Sickness, Infant Mortality-- The Jim-Crow Curse Over Harlem

By Beth McHenry

(Third of three articles)

A pregnant young woman walked wearily up Edgecombe Avenue the other day, burdened with bundles and worn out with the heat and the heaviness of her body. She said she wished the baby would come soon. This waiting is awful, she said. I read the hospital, she said, but it's better than the waiting.

We walked up the street with her, listening to the story that's so much the same among today's young women. A husband in the army, a baby about to be born. It's happening everywhere, all day long, a hard story and a brave one, and yet in Harlem it's harder than elsewhere. Like this girl told us, when you're expecting a baby you want things to be good—the hospital, the house—and in Harlem that's not apt to be the case. This girl was fearing the hospital. So many people there, she said, and not enough nurses. Do you think they really get babies mixed up, she said.

COST AS MUCH

This girl was living with her sister and brother-in-law and their children. There's too many of us, she said, but what are you going to do. I can't stay alone, she said. We've got his army money, she said, but little apartments cost as much as big ones up here.

The girl's story wasn't a long one or an unusual one and yet in it were all the particular tragedies of Harlem—the economic distress, the housing situation, the extra-high cost of living, and the lack of health facilities and the overall indignity of jim crow. . . .

Fear of going to the hospital or to see the doctor has cost thousands and thousands of lives too early in this largest Negro community in the world. Infant mortality is higher here than in any other part of the city. Tuberculosis, the poor man's plague, thrives—its death rate about four times greater in Harlem than in New York City as a whole. Cancer takes a tremendous toll because of the absence of tumor service in the community, where early diagnosis can result in immediate treatment.

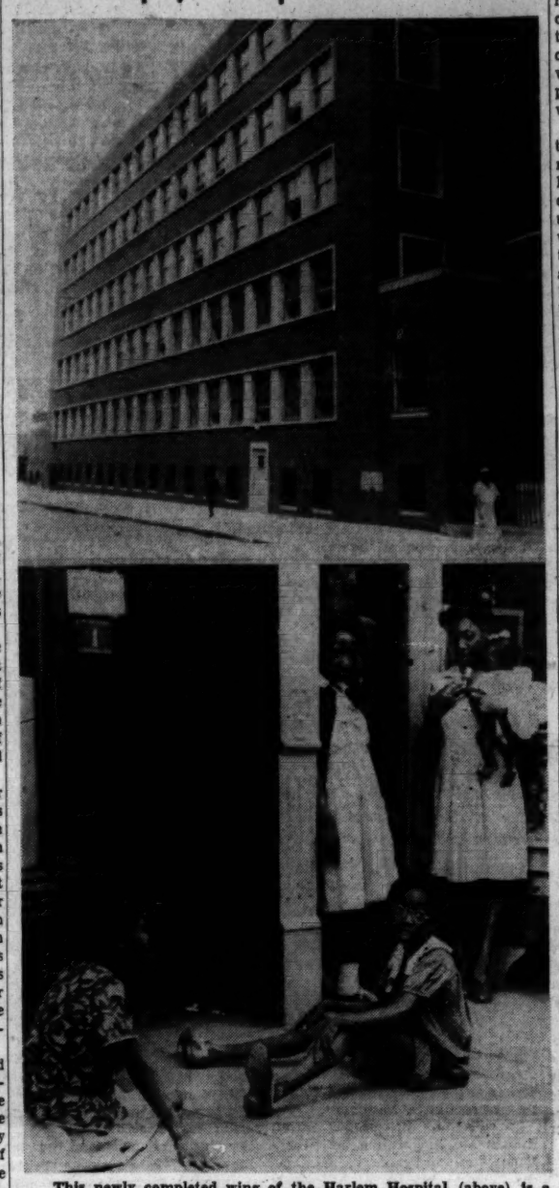
A recent report on health and hospitals by the Citywide Committee on Harlem, noted that "the diseases that thrive in Harlem are for the most part those usually rampant in an environment of poverty, overcrowding, ignorance and lack of adequate health facilities. . . . It is significant that the three greatest killers in Harlem are tuberculosis, cancer and accidents."

In big Harlem, a community of more than 300,000 people with a heavy tuberculosis rate, there are only three free clinics where diagnosis of this disease is made. They are at Harlem Hospital, the Upper Harlem Chest Clinic and the Lower Harlem Chest Clinic.

LIMITED FACILITIES

Yet the facilities for hospitalization are even more limited. Not long ago a recommendation for a new tuberculosis hospital in Harlem was stricken from the city's plans for the ensuing five years.

An Empty Hospital in Harlem



This newly completed wing of the Harlem Hospital (above) is a symbol of the neglect shown by health authorities for the suffering, sickness-ridden peoples of Harlem. The wing is complete except for beds, equipment, doctors and nurses while thousands stand in line at dispensaries and thousands more fail to get adequate health treatment in overcrowded Harlem clinics. (Below) a typical Harlem street scene, children playing on 149th St. in front of their dark, badly-ventilated homes.

—Daily Worker Photo

'Tb' makes rapid headway in a Harlem home, its pace accelerated by the overcrowded living conditions, the lack of sanitary facilities. It spreads fast, often enveloping whole families, striking down little lives with big ones.

The lack of attention to Harlem's tuberculosis problem somehow sums up the whole awful neglect of that big community. For want of a hospital bed . . . for want of a doctor . . . for want of a diagnosis . . . that's how lives are lost wholesale in Harlem.

Not that the situation hasn't been improved some since 1936 when the people picketed the Harlem Hospital with signs that indicted the city for scores of infant deaths. The maternity service for an example has picked up since that time—the nursery temperatures more closely checked, the mothers tended better. But Harlem Hospital is still only 723 beds—in a community whose people are not welcomed as patients in the voluntary hospitals which border the region.

Much of what's wrong amounts to gross neglect. For instance, a few months ago a new wing of the Harlem Hospital was completed and dedicated, and yet the building, unoccupied, stands like a symbol of what's wrong with the city's attitude to this community. As a person who had worked in Harlem Hospital told us, they put up a building and baptize it and then wait for it to equip itself. That building has no right to be empty, she said, with all the need for hospital space that we have in this community.

NEGRO DOCTORS

The young pregnant woman we spoke to had an angry feeling about the small number of specialized Negro doctors in the Harlem Hospital. You'd think our doctors wasn't good enough to be big shots, she said. Believe me, she said, I'd rather have a colored doctor myself, they'd treat you better.

This just complaint is widespread in Harlem. Negro doctors are even now denied specialized training in many cases because hospitals where training is available refuse to accept them on their staff. Training schools for nurses likewise are limited to two hospitals in New York.

A point made by the Citywide Committee in its recent health survey of Harlem was of the need for a psychiatric ward in the community, including a fully equipped mental hygiene clinic, headed by a Negro psychiatrist.

HARLEM ILLS

The report emphasized the widespread frustrations and neurosis rising out of the depressed living conditions of Harlem. To date Negro mental patients are chiefly referred to Bellevue for hospitalization. Of the big foundation clinics in the city with mental hygiene departments, few accept Negroes as patients.

The ills of Harlem are indeed numerous and the inattention to these ills is one of New York's greatest and most dangerous neglects. It is eight years since the most urgent demands for improving the health conditions of this big community were first put forward. There followed improvements—in the treatment of patients at Harlem Hospital, for instance; the opening of a large Health Center; free clinical examinations for tuberculosis victims. Yet the widespread changes that are so needed have not been made—drastic housing improvements and widespread health measures, and most of all the introduction of a law to banish jim crow and open up the rest of the City of New York to its Negro residents, the abandonment of the ghetto-style of life for a whole people.

Hit Biddle Plan To Block Negro Job Migration

In a letter to President Roosevelt, the Negro Labor Victory Committee urges him to disavow Attorney General Biddle's "proposal to limit the free movement of Negro citizens" from the South and to rebuke this high government official.

The Negoes' migration was a move to relieve the manpower shortage of the country, said the letter.

The proposal to limit and in some cases end Negro migration, said the committee, "violates one of the most fundamental rights of American citizens."

"It is not too much to say that this proposal . . . represents a step toward the application of a fascist solution to a problem which we all sincerely desire to see solved. It would . . . create racial tensions and would, in effect, nullify whatever positive actions or program which may be undertaken by our government with respect to easing and eliminating racial tensions and conflict." . . .

"Mr. Biddle's proposal also disregards the established fact that without the full utilization of the now unused manpower of the Negro Americans it would be impossible for our country to meet the production schedules which you and your associates have established as being essential to winning the war.

"We cannot ignore in this connection the fact that many of the Southern reactionaries, who incidentally have been most active in opposing your plans for total war mobilization, have, for a long time, proposed and sought to prevent the participation of Negroes in the industrial war production effort of the country, by keeping Negroes in the rural areas of the south where the majority of Negroes now reside."

The committee also criticises Biddle's opinion that there was "no evidence of any Axis or fascist or Ku Klux Klan incitement in Detroit and his proposal that an inter - departmental committee be set up to deal with all delegations to the President on inter - racial matters."

Court to Rule on Jim-Crow Project

The shameful and undemocratic policy of excluding the Negro people from the Stuyvesant Town Housing Project is due for a test before the Supreme Court.

The suit filed by Eliot D. Pratt to restrain the city and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. from carrying out their plans for a Jim Crow Stuyvesant town will be argued before that Court on Thursday, August 19.

The complaint, filed yesterday, charged discrimination in the use of city funds and property and questioned the city's right to grant the Metropolitan a 25-year exemption on taxes on improvements to that part of the city where stuyvesant Town is to be built.

In objecting to the exclusion of the Negro people in this housing project, Pratt stated that "it seems fairly evident that the discrimination that is planned would simply strengthen and make more dangerous an already dangerous issue."

Pratt asserted he had taken this action as a taxpayer. "Besides the question of tax exemption, it seems to me that anybody given the liberties the Metropolitan is receiving from the city should have to conform to the common social necessities, such as schools and streets," he sa'd.

Organizations supporting the suit included the Citizens' Housing Council of New York, the Citizens' Union, the City-Wide Citizens' Committee against Race Discrimination in the War Effort, the New York Committee of the American Civil Lberties Union and the Greater New York Industrial Union Council (CIO).

Henry Epstein, former State Solicitor General, and Edward Weinfeld, former Commissioner of the State Division of Housing were among the group of lawyers who prepared the action.

Brownlee New OPA Price Aide

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (UP).—James Brownlee, Director of Transportation for the War Food Administration, will be named deputy administrator of the Office of Price Administration in charge of price control, it was learned today.

Brownlee, former president of Frankford Distelleries, Inc., will be the first business man to fill an OPA policy-making post since Congress decreed the substitution of business men for professors.

The new price chief will succeed Donald H. Wallace, who has been occupying the post since J. Galbraith's resignation several weeks ago.

Brownlee is expected to aid Chester Bowles, OPA general manager, in the selection of additional business men to replace professors in other top price control posts.

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Justice Dep't Indicts 3 For False War Bids

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (UP).—Attorney General Francis Biddle announced today that the District of Columbia Federal Grand Jury had indicted William Scrimgeour, engineer and contractor, on 10 counts of making false statements to the government in obtaining more than $1,000,000 worth of Navy contracts.

Two sons, Maxwell and C. Bailey Scrimgeour, also were indicted on charges of aiding and abetting him in preparing the allegedly false statements. They are subject to the same penalties if convicted. The charges carried maximum penalties of $10,000 fine, or 10 years in prison, or both, on each count.

The Navy contracts involved carried the proviso that "the contractor is the manufacturer of or a regular dealer in the materials, supplies, articles or equipment to be manufactured or use in the performance of the contract."

Investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Biddle said, showed that the elder Scrimgeour was neither a manufacturer nor a regular dealer in the cutlery, ships' supplies and sundries covered by the contracts.

Retailer to Packer Kick-Back Barred

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (UP).—The Office of Price Administration today prohibited "kick-backs" from retailers to packers which it said were being increasingly used, particularly in New York and Philadelphia, to evade wholesale ceilings on beef and veal.

"While the devices used differ in details," the OPA said, "they are characterized by the payment to the packer or wholesaler of a premium in excess of the established ceiling."

City's Protective Services on Alert, Mayor Reveals in 'New York City at War'

"New York City at War," a twenty-page illustrated report covering the City's Protective Service in which nearly 432,000 New Yorkers are enrolled—the great majority of them volunteers—was made public yesterday by Mayor F. H. La Guardia "to reassure the people of the city as to their safety."

The report is the official report of the Mayor to the citizens of New York City in his capacity as head of the City's Protective Services on the status of the reorganization of the City's Protective Forces as of July 1, 1943. It points out that as long ago as 1936 a Board of Disaster Control was established by the Mayor "for the coordination of activities and the complete cooperation of all Municipal Departments in the event of a grave emergency within the city."

The document reviews the substantial organization job involved in setting up the City's Protective Services with major municipal departments such as police, fire, hospitals, public works and welfare as nuclei; tells in text and pictures the role of these services in safeguarding the lives and property of 7,500,000 residents in the event of enemy action, and lists total expenditures for civilian protection thus far at less than $3,200,000—or under 50 cents per capita.

"We New Yorkers," says the Mayor in the report, "enjoy the benefits of living in one of the world's greatest and richest cities. War makes us a natural aim of the enemy, and far in advance of actual disaster, plans must be made to cope with enemy attack. Your Mayor is glad to be able to report to you that these plans have been made, this protection developed.

"Just as London was the prime target of the Nazis because of the belief that its destruction would upset the morale of the English people, so New York would be the number one target of any invading force in this country. This is not only because of the great loss of life which might be expected, but because New York is in so many ways a nerve center of the entire nation."

In closing, the Mayor invited all citizens who can to become a part of one of the volunteer arms of the City's Protective Services.

War Exhibit Here Shows New Type Army Bayonet

American combat units on all battlefronts are now being supplied with a shorter, lighter and sturdier bayonet by the Ordnance Department, Army Service Forces.

A display of the new type bayonets has just been added to the Free Exhibition of Army War Weapons being held under the auspices of the Ordnance Department in the Chrysler Building, Lexington Avenue and 42hd Street, here. The Exhibition is open daily from 9 to 6 and on Sundays, from 11 to 7. Since March 17 it has been seen by more than a million visitors.

According to Col. Gilbert I Ross, Chief of the New York Ordnance District, strategic materials saved through development of the new bayonet total 362 tons of high carbon steel from estimated 1943 production and 560 tons from the forecast of 1944 production.

The blade of the bayonet has been shortened six inches (from 16 to 10 inches), its weight reduced considerably, and its battle use improved. The new bayonet, like the old one, is flat or sword-like in appearance. It may be used as a trench knife, is easy to handle, and has been especially welcomed by jungle fighters, paratroops, and airborne infantry.

Japanese still retain the flat, razor-sharp bayonet on their rifles. About a year ago, the British changed from a blade 12 to 16-inches long to a 7-inch triangular blade. The Russians still continue to use a triangular blade which is issued without a scabbard and is seldom taken from the rifle. The French bayonet is long, round and sharpened to a needle point.

Bayonet drill, despite long range mechanized and aerial warfare, is still standard training in the American Army.

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Set Up Providence Italian Unity Group

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 16.—A committee of Italian-American educators, clergymen, social workers and trade unionists has been formed to "lay the foundations for a unified movement" to further the cause of liberty and democracy in Italy.

Heading the Committee is Prof. Renato Poggioli, Marston Hall, Brown University, who announced the formation of the new organization over the weekend. Other members are Antonio Di Pinto, president of Local No. 28, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, CIO; Josephine Riani Sheffield; Rev. Arthur Ventura; Prof. Gaetano Cavicchia; Rev. Salvatore Giambarresi; and Rev. Giovanni Agria.

The Committee announces that a meeting will be held Sunday evening, 7:30 P. M., at the Central High School Auditorium, to mobilize the Italian-American community back of the United Nations and organize a drive for funds to help the Italian people in the districts occupied by the Allies.

Speakers at the Sunday meeting will include Frank Sgambato, state senator representing North Providence and vice-president of the Textile Workers of America, AFL; Frank Benti, president of the CIO Industrial Union Council; Louis V. Jackvony, state Attorney-at-Law, and Randolfo Pacciardi.

High Tension Act Fails—

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 16 (UP).—Hospital psychiatrists today questioned Wesley Chamless, former telephone lineman who perched atop high-tension wires for three hours yesterday, threatening to leap to his death, because his girl friend had refused to marry him.

Sgt. Joe A. Heymans, member of the South Gate police force, induced the husky war worker not to jump. Heymans climbed a 168-foot tower and argued with him for more than two hours.

Chamless wanted to end his life because Pat Gardener, 20, would have nothing to do with him. He alternately swung on high-tension wires or stood poised on a cross beam of the tower.

The entire performance was within view of Miss Gardener's home, but she was not there. She told police Chamless had tried to intimidate her into marrying him.

Brooklyn ALP Leaders Urge Unity Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

the elected county committeemen in Brooklyn want to see a strong united convention which will hammer out a program for victory in the war, which will go forward to rally the ALP enrolled voters and build the party into one of the major parties of the county," Joseph Kehoe said in a statement to the press announcing the victory of his committee yesterday.

Kehoe said that a special committee was conferring with trade unions throughout the city "with a view toward obtaining their support for such a united convention and a resulting united slate for executive posts."

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The special committee consists of Saul Mills, executive secretary of the New York CIO Council; Sidney Mason, United Electrical Workers leader; Hyman Schanker, of Local 50 of the AFL Bakery Workers; and Kehoe, Torchin, Rebecca Bearman and Victor Rabinowitz, all Progressive Committee leaders.

In the Bronx, where Progressives are not challenging "right wing" leadership of the county committee, leaders of the Progressive committee are nevertheless conferring with trade union leaders in that county with the aim of getting a united county committee organization meeting, and a county executive committee which will be representative of the labor movement and which will also be united.

In New York County, where the Progressive victory is unchallenged, conferences are also taking place with all sections of the trade union movement in order to get a representative executive committee comprising various sections of labor, including many who supported the "right wing" in the primary election.

FDR Confers With Hull on Quebec Talks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (UP).—Back from a week-end series of preliminary discussions with Prime Minister Winston Churchill at Hyde Park, N. Y., President Roosevelt conferred with Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and it was presumed they reviewed the diplomatic and political phases of the forthcoming full-dress Anglo-American conference at Quebec.

On the basis of London and Quebec reports of a probable Roosevelt-Churchill pronouncement on the fate of Rome, it appeared likely that the Italian designation of Rome as an open city was a paramount topic in the President's talk with Hull.

Hull told a press conference that neither he nor any other State Department official planned, at this time, to participate in the Quebec conferences, but that if his presence was requested he would attend the parleys.

He did reveal, however, that he has designated Ray Atherton, U. S. Minister to Canada, as a possible participant in the conference, saying that Atherton is fully abreast of all political matters especially as they pertain to Europe.

Mr. Roosevelt also conferred with Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, who also is chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Walker, who recently completed a swing around the country, said he talked over the "general situation" with Mr. Roosevelt, but said "politics" did not enter into the discussion.

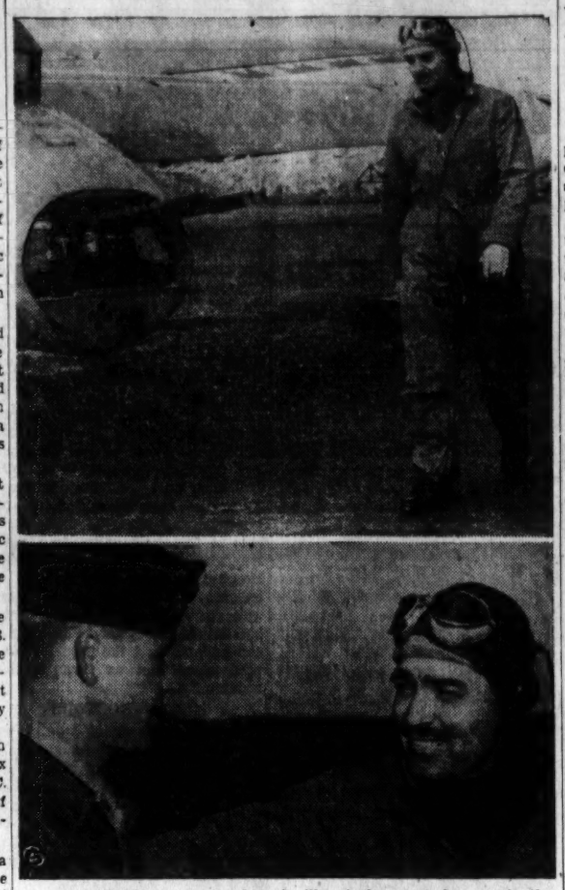
"However," he said, "the minority party does not appear to feel the same way."

Argentina Bars Socialist Paper

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 16 (UP).—The chief of the Argentine press office today announced suspension of the Socialist newspaper **La Vanguardia** for five days, effective yesterday, because of an article attacking the reactionary propaganda of the state radio.

Buying $1.25 worth of War Savings Stamps pays for an arm splint and a dozen bandages for a wounded American soldier.

Real Life Part



Clark Gable, for years a hero in film stories of service men in the air and on the ground, now enacts the part in real life. He is shown here as he looked among the airmen who took part in the Flying Fortress bombing of Germany's Rhur Valley war industries.

Wires Hail 'Free German' Body in USSR

(Continued from Page 1)

to pass, states the appeal, since the publication of the National Committee's manifesto; the collapse of Hitler's summer offensive plans and the overthrow of his strongest Axis partner. The events of the summer of 1918 are being repeated, but on a scale far more dangerous for Germany.

It is true that it is not the native land that the German armies are defending on the Eastern Front, but only Hitler and his doomed regime. The National Committee calls upon the officers to join the liberation movement and hold the army in readiness for the forthcoming big national task: the overthrow of Hitler, the immediate cessation of the war and the establishment of a government which will enjoy the confidence of the entire nation and will be capable of obtaining an honorable peace.

Deadline on Earle Council Plan Near

(Continued from Page 1)

population to be properly represented. So small a body defeats the aim of proportional representation, proponents of the measure claim.

Chief obstacle to its passage is the Democratic majority caucus in the City Council, headed by Joseph Sharkey, Brooklyn Democrat. Sharkey has thus far refused to call an open hearing on the measure, despite considerable pressure.

Observers are a bit puzzled about Democratic Party objections. They point out that, irrespective of whether the measure is passed or not, there are bound to be six or seven non-Democrats elected. Thus, if the total Council membership is cut to 16 or, at most, 17, the present Democratic hold on the Council will be weakened. Now there are 17 Democrats in a Council of 26.

These observers say that in New York County, a minimum of two non-Democrats is bound to get in under the present set-up, even with a greatly reduced vote. The top two to be elected in 1941 were A. Clayton Powell and Stanley Isaacs, both running on Fusion tickets with labor endorsement. Irrespective of the cut in the vote, there is scarcely a chance that some equivalent combination will not be among the four who will be elected.

In the Bronx, at least one laborite, and possibly two, will get in under present conditions. In Kings County, Councilwoman Earle, a Fusionist who may get labor endorsement, and one labor candidate, whether an ALP'er or Communist Councilman Cacchione or both, are bound to win.

It is reported in certain quarters that reactionary pressure from Coughlinite circles in Brooklyn upon Sharkey may have something to do with his position. These circles are out to defeat the reelection of Councilman Cacchione, and are prepared to go to any lengths to do it.

Supporters of the Earle measure are urging immediate, overwhelming pressure upon Councilman Sharkey and on Council President Newbold Morris in order to get the measure through. They have appealed to labor particularly to "put the heat on."

They have also suggested that Democratic County leaders, particularly Frank V. Kelly in Brooklyn and Michael Kennedy in Manhattan, be urged to swing the Democratic-controlled City Council in line.

Appeal Issued For Racial Unity

(By United Press)

Warning that race riots threaten the foundations of America, 138 prominent men and women yesterday called upon the nation to create an "atmosphere in which no battles between our people can occur."

"The Detroit race riot embodied many of the practices which have been associated with Nazi Germany and her partner, the Japanese Empire," the appeal said.

"Here race was pitted against race. Bloodshed and destruction ruled one of our gerat cities for days. Hatred held sway. Not until Federal troops were brought in was order restored.

"We know that decent Americans abhor riots. We believe that our country, engaged in war to uphold decency and humanity and democracy throughout the world, does not intend that these things shall be denied any American, Negro or white.

"We call therefore upon our President and the governments, Federal, State and local, to use all wisdom to prevent a repetition of the horrors of Detroit elsewhere in our country. We call upon all our people of every race, color, station and section to use all foresight in creating the atmsophere in which no battles between our people can occur."

Signers included Sen. W. Warren Barbour, R., N. J., and Albert Einstein.

Yugoslavs Smash Nazi Prison Camp

(By United Press)

Yugoslav guerrillas successfully raided a Nazi concentration camp in northern Yugoslavia, releasing all prisoners and killing all guards, while fierce fighting in central and eastern sectors was stepped up as the Germans threw large reinforcements in attacks on guerrilla-held positions, Moscow Radio reported Monday in a broadcast recorded by CBS in New York.

In an attack on a German garrison, the broadcast said, 360 Germans were killed and much booty, including six machine-guns, nearly 250 rifles and 80,000 rounds of ammunition was seized.

Nearly 50 Germans were killed when a partisan unit attacked a German column near Klin in Slavonia, the broadcast said.

Harry Eisman Fights in Ranks Of Red Army

(Continued from Page 1)

in the vicinity of Belgorod proper.

It was during these battles that Junior Lieutenant Eisman, always in vanguard action, was wounded by a shell splinter. However, he flatly refused to report to the field hospital and continued to lead his men forward. When the main battle assignment was successfully carried out, he was granted a two weeks' furlough and, of course, availed himself of the opportunity to visit the Soviet capital, which he had not seen for nearly two years.

Although 12 years have elapsed since Harry Eisman left New York, he has not forgotten his old friends and schoolmates, who he is sure have joined the American Army and are eager to do their bet in smashing the Nazis. The men in his unit are very keen on American news and on the war effort of the American people, and Harry Eisman, "our New Yorker," as the men fondly call him, does his bit in between battles explaining American geography and politics.

It goes without saying that Harry himself is most eager to meet his old friends and especially his two nephews, Murray and Bernard Eisman, who are now in the American Army, and he is sure the day is not far off when they will join him on the European continent in the final assault on Nazi Germany.

General Sees Axis Disaster

BOSTON, Aug. 16 (UP).—Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, said today that the tide of battle has turned and that the Axis now faces a series of defeats that will be climaxed with total disaster.

Ilya Ehrenburg
The Fall of Paris

SYNOPSIS: It is the year 1938 in France. Fascists, emboldened by the Munich pact, are moving behind the scenes to crush French democracy and to betray the country to Hitler. Jules Desser, munitions manufacturer and one-time real ruler of France, gave money to the fascists, then switched to support the Popular Front in an attempt to bring it under Rightist control. When a strike breaks out in his factory, he fight the union.

Paul Tessa, opportunistic Radical party deputy, unwillingly joined the Popular Front under Desser's coaching, then made a compromise after compromise with the Right. He feels pressure particularly from Breteuil, fascist leader, who plots secretly with military and industrial leaders. Fouget, a patriotic Radical, gives Tessa a document proving that Grandel is working with Nazi agents. Tessa's dilettante son Lucien steals the document and turns it over to the fascists.

Tessa's daughter, Denise, in love with Michaud, a Communist fighting with the International Brigade in Spain, joins the Communist Party. She is arrested in the strike at Desser's plant and breaks with her father.

Pierre, an engineer employed by Desser, throws his lot in with the strikers. He is blacklisted and can't get a job anywhere. One day he gets a job shovelling snow and earns a few cents to help care for his wife, Agnes and their baby, Doudon. When he gets home, he finds Agnes' father, Legendre, visiting. Pierre pretends he has a job.

PIERRE lapsed into silence. The cheerful old man made him feel intensely conscious of his own helplessness. Legendre interpreted his son-in-law's silence in his own way. Perhaps he hadn't said the right thing. Was he a man of his own class? Pierre's manner rather intimidated him; after all, he was an engineer! Agnes was now living in a different world, and she had not chosen a working man. Legendre felt embarrassed and said: "I expect I'm in the way. I'll go and see Douai."

Agnes and Pierre glanced at each other. They must hold him back. But it was already dinner-time and what had they got to give him? Doudou's soup? Ought they to say they had been invited out? The old man would take offense. Agnes said to him: "Oh, don't go yet. Tell us all about Dax." The old man began to tell them. There had been a lot of tourists in the summer. His brother had made quite a bit of money. But now it was all very quiet. People were afraid there was going to be a war. They weren't building and they bought very few cars as they were afraid they would be requisitioned. The business in trucks was particularly bad. Unemployment was on the increase.

"Are there many unemployed in Paris?" he asked.

"A good many. In all branches, too. Today I saw the men who came to clean the streets. There was a compositor and a confectioner and even an artist. We waited for two hours."

At once Pierre realized his slip of the tongue. The old man would not understand, but Agnes . . . And he'd told her they were going to take him on as an engineer. And, indeed, Agnes glanced at him with a look of dread as though she now realized for the first time all the misery of destitution. But Legendre was on the alert. He suddenly understood everything: Agnes's embarrassment, Pierre's silences, and the empty kitchen.

"I'm just going to pop out to the corner for a moment," he said. 'I want to ring up Douai."

Half an hour later he came back loaded with parcels—a quart of wine, sardines, a pie, cheese, and coffee. And he hadn't forgotten the sugar. He muttered to Agnes: "What about a little daughter?" He didn't ask any questions. At dinner Pierre told him about the strike, the gas, his talk with Desser, and the black list. Legendre beamed at the thought that Pierre was one of his own class. As for being in want—well, they were young; they'd come out all right.

Then he clinked glasses with Pierre: 'To victory!"

Everything was clear to him—the Spaniards would soon smash the Fascists, and the workers would rise everywhere. There would be strikes and barricades.

"They put Doudou to sleep. He was in one of his tantrums and did not want to go to bed, but of course he dropped off to sleep at once. Legendre gazed at him and said in a whisper: "He'll have a peaceful life, you'll see. Not the sort of thing we've had. We've been through the war. I was in Champagne. What misery it was! But there won't be any more wars now. The workers have got a little wiser. Besides, the Germans won't go to war. They've got workers in their country, too. Do you think they would allow it?"

NEVER had time seemed to drag so slowly as during that winter. Paris was quiet and puzzling. The blue December twilight shrouded the monuments of past glory. In the shop windows the multicolored dolls and marrons glaces still gave the illusion of a peaceful Christmas. A few lonely revellers still roamed about the streets, pursuing the muse or some confiding midinette. But the spirit of oblivion seemed to have descended on the city.

Every morning the ministers regularly signed the decrees dismissing insubordinate telegraphers and stokers. The employers were dropping workers everywhere. Hunger gnawed hundreds of thousands of unemployed. Daladier spoke about national defense, but the benches of the armament factories stood silent as though under a spell.

With his readers' money, Joliot presented Mrs. Chamberlain with a gold toilet set. The little fat man whispered boastfully: "It's the very best on the market!" But when Chamberlain came to Paris, the workers gathered at the railway station and booed him. This was the last intervention of the people. Afterwards all was quiet. Judges and magistrates worked without ceasing. In the prisons mechanics, polishers, smelters, and other industrial workers varnished chocolate-boxes.

Legrais was taken to court from the hospital. Two gendarmes stood on either side of him. He began his defence with the words: "I accuse Daladier . . ." The president said quietly: "Take him away," and five minutes later he began droning the sentence: "In accordance with the law of the 19th of July . . . Legrais, Jacques . . . is sentenced to hard labour. . ."

At a meeting of the Radical Party, Fouget's friends demanded the resignation of the Government. Smiling jauntily, Tessa answered: 'The resignation of the Government would lead to war with our powerful neighbor." After spending the evening over an atlas, he had dinner with one of the deputies, and during that solemn interval between the cheese and the pear he said: "You'll see, the Germans will go east! There's oil there, my dear chap. And do you know what oil is? It's the blood of this age."

Ribbentrop came on a visit to Paris. As a precaution, the police cleared the streets and the visitor was presented with a fantastic picture: the red winter sun over the empty Place de la Concorde. He said politely: "Paris has particularly pleased me this time . . ."

The Italian divisions were approaching Barcelona. The deputies held a meeting and decided to send Senator Berard to General Franco. Tessa welcomed this decision and said: "It's time to dispel any misunderstandings!"

Villard spoke at a meeting. He deplored the fate of the Czech women and Catalonian children. He said the Government had attacked the working class unjustly, and then he exclaimed with a sob in his voice: "Our Republic is the last bulwark of liberty in enslaved Europe!" There was a round of half-hearted applause. Then Duchesne, the old watchman of the Seine factory, who was sitting in the front row, got up and said: "Who's going to die for this bulwark? Only the saints and the tarts. But the saints are in heaven and the tarts never die."

When Tessa was told about Duchesne's retort, he said with a smile: "Whatever you may say, the French are a witty people. I'm not afraid of Ducane's croaking. We're not Czechs."

Nevertheless, Tessa often had fits of despondency. He asked himself why he had loaded himself with this burden. The Communists were shouting: "Down with Tessa!" Ducane had taken up the story of the letter to Grantel and was yelling about "a German spy in the Chamber!" Even the parliamentary commissions were grumbling and demanding the lifting of the repressions.

Villard called on Tessa on behalf of the Commission for Labour.

"I defended you at a workers' meeting a few days ago," he said, "They interrupted me and wanted to lynch me. You're laid it on too thick. The Government is more unpopular than ever."

Tessa shrugged his shoulders. "But who is popular? You? Flandin? Breteuil? It's all nonsense! I'll tell you who is popular here—Hitler! Personally, I'm sorry I took your place. It's far more peaceful to be in the opposition at present. You say: 'Stop the repressions.' I'd be only too glad. What do you take me for? A wild beast? But let the Communists stop their campaign. We're doing our best to arrange peace, but they're upsetting everything. It's far better to send a few thousands to jail than to send millions to the slaughter. They want a preventive war, but my idea—ha ha!—my idea is preventive arrests!"

Villard whipped off his eyeglasses, wiped the lenses with his handkerchief, and said as he looked at Tessa with his mild, unseeing eyes: "Do you really believe in peace?'

"What shall I say? There's a chance that the Germans may go east. In that case we're safe for twenty years. One may miscalculate. I'm fond of a gamble myself, but at present we happen to be the cards; we're shuffled and dealt out. An atrocious profession! I envy the unemployed; they sleep under the bridge and have nothing to think about. Auguste, we dont' live. We haven't time to concentrate. When Amalie died—"

His voice quavered. He remembered the two candles and the lilies. And Villard experienced a change of feeling towards him. He had never liked Tessa. He looked upon him as a business man. Now he saw in him a man who was dear to his own heart. They had grown up on the same books. They loved the same pictures. And both of them had sacrificed themselves for nothing and lost their spiritual fire in debating, voting and playing the rough parliamentary game. He went up to Tessa and shook his hand warmly:

"I understand. I, too, am lonely."

TESSA was now looking to the Right for support. He tried to win over Breteuil, but Breteuil became daily more exacting and insisted on the resignation of Mandel. At a sport-club dinner Breteuil said: "Alas, the Jew Mandel is still a Minister! He is trying to make us quarrel with Germany." Tessa hastened to express his regrets to Mandel: "What can you expect? Breteuil is a fanatic. He has an Oriental mind. He wasn't born in Lorraine for nothing. But we are Cartesians. That sort of thing is quite alien to us." To Breteuil he said: "Yes, yes, there's a good deal of truth in your remarks about Mandel. The Jews remain an alien body."

Breteuil continued to back Grandel. Nobody would have dreamed there had been any misunderstanding between them. Fouget's assertions were now taken up by Ducane. Everywhere he was heard warning people to beware of Grandel. When they asked him whether he had any evidence, he said: "No, but I feel it." He no longer passed the time of day with Breteuil, and left the party. The Right wing attacked him, calling him a "degenerate," a "revenge-monger," a "national Bolshevik." But his personal integrity had given him the reputation of an honest patriot, and this was not easily shattered.

Many of Breteuil's friends continued to meet Ducane, and disruption began to spread in what had hitherto been a disciplined party.

General Picard became alarmed at Ducane's agitation and went to see Breteuil. "I don't have any secrets from you," he said, "but this man Grandel comes to me with questions about our armaments. How can I trust him?"

"Grandel is working with me."

"Yes, but you know what's being said about him. We're not in 1936, with Blum at the head of France. If war breaks out, it's we who'll have to be responsible for it."

Breteuil fumbled nervously with the tablecloth. "It's a very complicated game," he said. 'And a dangerous one; I don't deny that. We're incapable of winning by ourselves. We've only go to yield and then we'll have the Popular Front again. Of course, if I could, I'd choose other allies. After all, I'm a Lorrainer. But we're got no choice. The British are like gods on Olympus. We're just pawns in their game; they'll pay with our Tunisia or Indo-China. Besides, it's easy for them to talk about a Tripartite Pact, when they've got only one Communist in Parliament. Yes, yes, only one! But look what we've got! I look at it from the national point of view. The Germans want to take advantage of us. That's quite understandable. But France is a single body. It can't be broken into pieces. The infection hasn't affected the framework. Therefore the very opposite will happen: it's we who'll take advantage of the Germans, not they of us. You understand me? The war menace will give us the chance to get rid of the Communists. Victory will be on the side of the one who says to the people: 'Peace!' But Hitler won't dare to make war; after all, our Army is something to be reckoned with. However, you know that better than I do."

"I no longer know anything," said Picard. "I'm afraid our Army won't stand up to the blow. It's not a question of armaments, though even on that score I have my doubts. I've just been talking to our attache who was in Spain. He's got a very high opinion of the German Air Force. But I repeat, it's not a question of that. The morale is low. The officers don't want to fight. And it's hardlyy likely they will want to even if the circumstances demand it. You reckon on retreating to a certain limit. But I don't know if we'll be able to hold out even there. The Army is a living thing. It's an organism."

Picard got excited; the Army was something very close to his heart. But Breteuil, having expounded his plan, remained quite calm. He had said everything he had to say. The only thing he failed to mention was the question of Grandel's contact with Kilmann. But that was a detail. Of course the game was complicated. How many times has Breteuil hesitated! But he was sustained by his belief in God—in Providence. He always remembered the Shepherdess of Lorraine, who was sent by God Almighty to save France. No, France would not perish

Shortly after his talk with Picard, Breteuil insisted on Tessa's issuing a denial of the rumors about Grandel. "These rumors defaming Grandel can all be traced back to Ducane," he said. "He's an irresponsible fellow. But your name is constantly being mentioned. The question of that forgery has been dragged out into the open again. You've got to put a stop to it."

Tessa was obstinate. "I don't affirm anything," he said, "but I've no intention of denying anything either. What's it got to do with me? Besides, I've no feelings of sympathy towards Grandel. I'll tell you candidly—he doesn't inspire me with confidence."

"And do you think I have any liking for Grandel? He's a money-grabbing adventurer, and a gigolo into the bargain. If I had a daughter, I certainly wouldn't give her to Grandel. But we're dealing with a question of politics, not what one likes. Who is it who is carrying on this campaign against Grandel — Fouget, Duncane; and the Communists are behind them. They want to revive the Popular Front. If you refute the slander, we'll upset their plans."

"That's all very well," said Tessa, 'but I'm far from being convinced that the letter is a forgery. Between ourselves, I think Grandel is mixed up in a very unwholesome affair."

"Impossible. But have you got any evidence?"

"No."

"There you are, then. It's impossible for us to expel him. In that case all we can do is to examine the matter not from the moral but from the political viewpoint. If you remain silent, they'll devor you. Now look at this. Here's Ducane's latest stunt.

He showed Tessa a letter which Ducane had sent round to some of the Right deputies demanding an investigation of the financial resources not only of Grandel but also of everyone implicated in the "Kilmann affair," and among them—Tessa.

Tessa began to cough with indignation. "Good God, what villainy!"

After this it was easy for Breteuil to get Tessa's signature to a brief, emphatic denial.

(Continued Tomorrow)

CHARACTERS

Desser, armaments manufacturer, one of France's leading financiers.
Paul Tessa, French deputy, Radical in the Popular Front.
Villard, Socialist, a minister in the government.
Breteuil, Fascist leader.
Pierre, young engineer in Desser's employ.
Michaud, Communist worker in the same plant.
Agnes, Pierre's wife.
Lucien Tessa, writer, son of Paul Tessa.
Denise, Tessa's daughter.
Joliot, opportunistic editor of La Voie Nouvelle.
Jeanette, a singer.
Andre, an artist.
Ducane, Right deputy.
Grandel, deputy linked with the Nazis.
Legrais—Communist leader.

60,000 Non-Deferables in City

New York took new War Manpower Commission orders, establishing another 54 non-deferrable occupations and activities, in its stride yesterday.

U. S. Employment Service offices, where draft-age fathers employed in non-essential industries, were to register for assignment to "critical" war jobs, went on a 12½-hour daily schedule to accommodate the crowds. But there weren't any crowds. War Manpower Commission officials said the registration was "just normal."

A flood of telephone inquiries, however, poured into the WMC and USES offices as New Yorkers used that method to determine whether they were affected.

Many continued at their old jobs and postponed their visits to the USES offices for registration until after they finished their day's work

60,000 IN CITY

There are some 60,000 New Yorkers in the 54 non-deferrable occupations and there are available for them now some 30,000 jobs, not all of them in the city.

However, at the office of Mrs Anna Rosenberg, WMC regional director, authorities expressed confidence that placements could be made without difficulty. Deadline for the transfers is Oct. 1 and not all of those under pressure to change their occupation will try to do so at one time, it was said.

There are thousands of jobs available now in the New York area, enough to accommodate those who act first, and additional placements are expected to open up.

There is no doubt, also, that New Yorkers transferring from non-essential work may be asked to take out-of-the city jobs. Certainly New Jersey, Connecticut and up-State labor shortage areas may be included in the territories to which assignments will be made. However, labor shortage areas themselves will find their demands relaxed to some extent by the new orders because they will be able to draw more extensively on local labor, now opened up through the broadened list of non-deferrable occupations.

"CRITICAL" OCCUPATIONS

New regulations also list 149 "critical" occupations covering skills most urgently needed, which come first among essential trades. Those possessing such skills must get into war industry or supporting civilian activities by Oct. 1 or lose claim to Selective Service deferment, irrespective of dependents.

Although the order directs that such workers shall be hired only upon referral by or with the consent of the USES, this does not conflict with established union hiring halls, it was said at Mrs. Rosenberg's office, and where such labor-controlled systems are established they can continue to operate.

Trade unionists in the city were unwilling to comment on the new regulations yesterday, preferring to study the application. Organized labor has been opposed to the Wadsworth-Austin national service bill, which would introduce a compulsory labor draft. The War Manpower Commission, in announcing the new regulations, said they were proposed as an alternative to such a law.

The affect of the new order is to make occupations take precedence over dependency status and other factors through which draft registrants have gotten deferments heretofore. Manpower will be provided from the ranks of military eligibles who either lack the skills required for essential work or, having them, don't put them directly into the war program.

TRANSFER RULES

The WMC yesterday announced a tightening up in its regulations on job transfers. Any worker changing jobs in violation of new hiring controls—even if the transfer is at the same or less pay—will face the loss of his new job and will not be permitted to work for 60 days, it was stated in Washington.

The hiring control referred to was contained in the series of week-end orders. It requires all area and regional War Manpower committee to write this provision into their local stabilizations plans by Oct. 15.

"A new employe, who, during the preceding 60-day period was engaged in an essential or locally-needed activity, may be hired only if such hiring would aid in the effective prosecution of the war."

Union Lookout

Jim Larkin, co-founder of the Irish Transport Workers Union greets New York workers through Michael J. Quill, president, the Transport Workers, CIO. Quill had cabled his congratulations to Dublin when Larkin was elected to the Dail (Irish Parliament) on the Labour ticket against an old guard reactionary. Larkin wired back: "Kind wishes deeply appreciated. Regardless of the road we follow, the road is common to workers the world over. Fraternal greetings from Dublin Transport Workers to fellow workers in New York."

A whole battalion of soldiers in the American Army has come from Local 6, Hotel and Club Workers, with the induction of its thousandth member into the Armed Services. . . . Celebrating the thousandth induction, the union's paper, "The Hotel and Club Voice" is getting out a special issue late next week, devoted entirely to the Army, Navy, the Marines and other branches of the armed services and their battles against the Axis. The better post war world that is to come after the war will also get a play. . . . The issue will be distributed at the State Federation of Labor convention at Buffalo week after next.

Sam Kantor, business representative of Local 1226, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, comes through with $18 collected from staff members for Union Lookout. This brings our total in the columnists' press fund competition to $32.52. Figuring that Kantor's letter will spur a shower of other gifts, we publish excerpts:

"While the identity of the column conductor is somewhat of a mystery to us, your column definitely is not," he says. "It is our guess that the conductor is a tall, slim blonde with a southern accent, and always wears a beret. Are we right? Please insert an answer in your column. The suspense is killing us. (The answer is no—Ed.)

"As I stated before, your column, however, is no mystery to us. Our staff members read it regularly and are making this contribution in appreciation for the valuable hints, ideas and suggestions they have derived from it.

"Your column has helped make our work easier and more productive and we must confess a little shame at not having expressed our appreciation sooner. We will, however, try to atone for this by raising more money for you in the immediate future. You have been "looking out" for us long enough. Now it is time, we trade unionists, begin 'looking out' for you."

Kantor's letter concludes with this inspiring comment: "So keep up the good work and we hope that our contribution will be among the first of a deluge from trade unionists who realize that they most certainly should support a column and a newspaper which helps and supports them." Thanks a lot, boys and girls. After you, the deluge.

The entire rank and file administration of Local 1, International Jewelry Workers, AFL, was returned to office by an overwhelming confidence vote in local elections. President Andrew Leredu drew over 95 per cent of the ballots. He also received an equally impressive vote as candidate for international vice-president of the union.

The others returned to office were vice-president Adam Auch, secretary-treasurer Frank Pina and organizer Isadore Kahan. The rank and file also won the entire executive board.

A membership meeting of the big Ford Instrument local of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers reaffirmed labor's no-strike pledge last week. This is the Queens plant where Trotzkyites have been exceptionally active and one of several where Labor Action, promoter of production stoppages, is distributed regularly. Max Mont, executive board member who has given consistent expression to the Labor Action line, was out of the room when the motion was being considered and didn't vote. There were about three votes against the resolution.

The Greater Newark Industrial Union Council has endorsed the work of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, which arranges asylum for anti-fascists in Europe and sends them relief. James McLeish, president of the Newark CIO, has sent all locals a letter urging cooperation. The committee has established a New Jersey office at 40 Clinton St. in Newark. McLeish suggested CIO help in raising money to bring 2,000 anti-fascists from North Africa to the United States and pay their rail fare to Mexico.

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered an election held at the Interborough News Company to determine whether 185 employes want to be represented by Book and Magazine Union, Local 18, CIO. The union has a majority but management, claiming a three-year contract with a defunct independent union, refused. The independent, the Magazine Distribution Workers, has collected no dues for a year, held no meetings in over 10 months and hasn't bargained with the company, the NLRB found, when it ordered the election. The independent will not be on the ballot.

Fur Dressers and Dyers Union, Local 140, Newark, has unanimously endorsed the candidacy of Mayor Vincent J. Murphy for Governor of New Jersey. Action was taken at a membership meeting. Officers of Joint Council 13, United Shoe Workers of America, CIO, will be elected Thursday in balloting from noon to 8 P.M. I. Rosenberg, manager, and Rocco Franceschini, secretary-treasurer, and other candidates are unopposed. The nine locals affiliated will elect business agents and an executive board as well as council officers. Stitchdown locals will vote at Irving Plaza, the rest at union headquarters, 487 Broadway.

CIO Smokes for Yanks Overseas

Members of the United Auto Workers (CIO) have sent millions of union-made cigarettes across the Atlantic and Pacific to our fighting men for their moments of relaxation and comfort. Here above is another huge shipment of smokes purchased by the UAW's Chevrolet Local 659 starting on its way. CIO locals throughout the country have undertaken scores of other projects for servicemen, such as going-away cash gifts, books, kits with shaving items, mending materials, stationery and candy. In addition, through the National CIO War Relief Committee, CIO members have furnished recreation rooms, musical instruments and other facilities for soldiers in Army Camps in the U. S. The CIO and AFL today are the largest single source of funds supporting the USO.

WLB Orders Pew Open CIO Talks

By Walter Lowenfels

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHESTER, Pa., Aug. 16.—The CIO has won another round in its six-year fight to obtain a contract for the 35,000 workers in the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Co.

The Pew-owned company has been ordered by the National War Labor Board in Washington to start negotiations with the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, following a hearing in Washington August 5 where the company sought to void the CIO victory in the June 30 election.

At the hearing, John G. Pew head of Sun Ship, was forced to declare that if the National WLB ordered his company to bargain with the CIO he would obey. Following the WLB decision against him, Pew is reported to have agreed to meeting between representatives of his company and the union.

The regional director of the WLB had previously ruled against Pew, and an attempt by the company union to contest the CIO victory in court was defeated when Federal Judge Welch threw out the case.

ANTI-CIO DRIVE

Since the CIO victory, the Pew management has intensified its drive against the CIO, and had been accused by union leaders of trying to provoke a strike and of disrupting production. However, the discipline and patriotism of the yard's 35,000 workers, almost half of whom are Negroes, has enforced the "No Strike" pledge of the CIO.

The WLB decision in favor of the CIO precedes by a few days the consideration by the Board's new Shipbuilding Commission of contracts affecting 234,000 workers in 34 shipyards along the Eastern seaboard. Negotiations for new contracts had become deadlocked and the dispute has been certified to the WLB.

About the time the old contracts expired, on June 23, John Green charged at a meeting of Sun Ship workers in Town Hall, Philadelphia, that just as agreements with the various companies seemed in sight a meeting of company executives was held in New York, attended by Pew, and after it, negotiations broke down.

President Green has asked for a speedy decision by the new Shipbuilding Commission on the new contracts for these 234,000 workers when the Commission begins to function, August 19.

OPA Head Sees Sept. '42 Rollback

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (UP).—Chester Bowles, General Manager of the Office of Price Administration, said today that OPA is not considering the rationing of any additional items, with the possible exception of coal.

"I hope that at any cost we can avoid" additional rationing, he told a press conference. He added that about a month ago OPA almost had to ration a certain commodity but the program was cancelled at the last moment.

He also told newsmen that prices will be rolled back to their Sept. 15, 1942, level "faster than most people think."

New Aircraft Carrier Named 'Shangri-La'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (UP).—The Navy announced today that the name U. S. S. Shangri-La has been assigned to a new aircraft carrier now under construction at the U. S. navy yard at Portsmouth, Va.

President Roosevelt identified the take-off spot of the planes which raided Tokio as Shangri-La—a fictitious utopian valley in a novel by James Hilton. In recent months, the Treasury has been using the name in its war bond campaign.

Alabama CIO Leaders Insist Poll Tax Go

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 16.—Fifteen presidents and officers of CIO steel and metal mine local unions have addressed a message to United States Senators Lister Hill and John Bankhead, demanding the passage of the anti-poll tax bill sponsored by Representative Vito Marcantonio.

All the signers of the message are members of a special labor legislative committees, which met in Montgomery, Ala., during the sessions of the state legislature.

The statement, which represents tens of thousands of steel workers and iron ore miners was released by Howard Mooney, international representative of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, and chairman of the committee.

"The unconstitutional and undemocratic poll tax laws are against the interests of the people," the trade union leaders declare. "The poll tax keeps the masses of people from voting and denies them representation in the Halls of Congress." The statement calls attention to the fact that while "Southern men are stationed on battlefronts all over the world, fighting against fascist dictatorship, at home in seven Southern states, the majority of Southern citizens are denied the most fundamental principle of democracy, the right to vote."

STATEMENT SIGNERS

The statement is signed by the following local union officers:

United Steelworkers of America: Chester Ray, president, Local 1131; Frank Crunk, vice-president, Local 1597; J. J. Lindsay, recording secretary, Local 1131; George T. Baker, financial secretary, Local 1489; J. D. Lewis, Local 1013.

International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers: Robert Martin, president, Local 123; Vasco Clark, president, Local 639; James Atkinson, trustee, Local 121; J. E. Smithson, trustee, Local 556; J. L. Noland, secretary, Local 556; Howard Mooney, president, Red Ore Council; John Butler, president, Local 121; J. P. Mooney, business agent, Raimund-Spaulding locals; Stanley Hudnall.

"It is well known that if a vote were taken in the Senate, the bill would pass," Mr. Mooney stated. "That is why opponents of the bill are going all-out to keep the bill off the floor of the Senate, and it is now pigeon-holed by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Senator Bilbo has threatened to filibuster for 15 months if the bill should come to the floor. In that case, the application of democratic principle requires that the Senate should invoke cloture, or a limitation on debate. We hope that Alabama's senators will support the move for cloture as well as vote in favor of the bill."

Matt Smith Bobs Up Before AFL

By George Morris

What an exchange!

Matt Smith, a defeatist and promoter of a national company union movement in place of the International Association of Machinists, a union of 600,000 members headed by supporters of the war effort.

This is the bargain held in view by those forces in the AFL who are trying to give Smith's MESA (Mechanics Education Society of America) the charter abandoned by the IAM.

The moves comes at a moment when efforts were made to bring John L. Lewis into the AFL. Lewis heads within labor ranks the wreck-the-home front forces and appeasers, among whom Smith has a prominent place.

To be sure, the AFL Council now in session at Chicago, abandoned plans to accept Lewis and left the matter to the coming Boston convention. Smith, too, was given only a hearing before the council, and his application is still "under advisement." Pressure from AFL ranks and the strange contradiction of supporting the war while embracing saboteurs of the war effort, was apparently too much for the gentlemen on the council to overcome now.

OPPOSE UNITY

The Smith application, nevertheless, throws more light on the operations of those in the AFL who scheme against labor unity and the interests of the war.

The Lewis application was thrown as a monkey-wrench to block constructive efforts for AFL-CIO unity. The Smith application in behalf of his small union, aims to block IAM reunion with the AFL and to signal a jurisdictional war against that powerful organization.

The hand of Carpenters' boss William Hutcheson who jointly with Matthew Woll sponsored the Lewis application, can be plainly detected in the invitation to Matt Smith. It was Hutcheson who drove the IAM out of the AFL when he showed that union that he is boss over the AFL council, regardless of its policies or laws.

The pattern is clear. A group of reactionary Republicans in the AFL, determined to disrupt possibilities for a powerful combination of labor forces behind the President for 1944, are pulling out all their disruptive reserves. **In this process, with the objective of turning the AFL's council into a center of reaction, a united front has developed that already embraces the Hutcheson-Woll forces, Lewis, David Dubinsky-led Social Democrats, and Matt Smith's company union promoters.**

COMPANY UNION

Matthew Smith bobbed into prominence last summer when he emerged as president of the Confererated Unions of America, which was formed at a conference of notorious company organizations that had suddenly donned an "independent" garb. The MESA, an organization in a number of metal shops in the Detroit area, as bitterly anti-AFL as it is anti-CIO, became part of the new outfit.

The most enthusiastic welcome for the new outfit came from business magazines, with predictions running wild about the possibility for this "third" labor movement. Possibility was even expressed that Lewis would fuse with the movement for a general drive of "revenge" against the CIO.

The **Daily Worker**, then examining the new outfit and Matt Smith in particular, furnished a collection of excerpts from articles by Smith in the **MESA Educator** showing that disruption of the war effort, denunciation of the War Labor Board, promotion of strikes, and denial that workers have an interest in the war, is the policy of the newly-launched movement. It was further shown, that some of the unions that come closest to genuine unionism, were dropping their association with Smith.

SAME POLICY

But Smith has not abandoned his "Confederated Unions of America." The current July issue of the MESA Educator hails its first anniversary and a scheduled convention at Buffalo with plans under way for a "full time director." The front page warns that unless the "independent" movement is consolidated the National Labor Relations Board will "throw the poor, deluded workers right into the arms of the AFL or the CIO." Smith reprimands "struggling independent groups" for not realizing the necessity of combining against the AFL and CIO.

The Educator bears clear evidence that all has not been going well with Smith's "third labor movement," just as in the case of Lewis' District 50. Now both are seeking greener pastures through the AFL with the assistance of those among the top leaders who find a common defeatist and anti-Roosevelt ground with them.

It all adds up to further evidence of the threat that hangs over the AFL. As long as a handful of top leaders is given license to such back-door scheming, the principal objectives of the labor movement will be empty phrases.

No real effort will be made to unify labor's ranks, and no energetic steps will be taken to put labor's strength behind the war effort and the President. An emphatic demand should come from all AFL locals for an end to any dickering with the Lewises and Smiths.

Discuss State Drive by CIO For War Aid

Sixty delegates from CIO aircraft, munitions, clothing, steel, shipbuilding, textile and other industries took part in a weekend conference at West Park, N. Y., to aid coming drives this fall for war relief and domestic social services.

The drive in organized plants will be part of the National War Fund drive.

Speakers included Ernest Liu, American representative, the Chinese Association of Labor; Lymon Ford of the staff of Community Chests and Councils, Inc.; Virgil Martin of the National War Fund; John Driscoll, state president, the Connecticut CIO; Harold Garno, secretary-treasurer, the New York State Industrial, and others.

Spanish Aid Group Greeted By N.M.U.

Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union, yesterday greeted the Convention of Aid to the Spanish Refugees and Solidarity with the Spanish People, to be held in Mexico City on August 20. He pledged, in the name of the 50,000 members of the union, every aid to "enable the Spanish people to take their rightful place in the councils of the United Nations."

In a telegram to Professor Jose Mancisidor, President of the Federation of Spanish Aid Organizations, in Mexico City, Curran declared:

"From the men who sail the ships, greetings to your magnificent convention dedicated to the growing liberation movement for the freedom and independence of Spain. Through you we pledge to the Spanish people, who have so heroically resisted fascism, that we will render every encouragement and assistance to enable them to take their rightful place in the councils of the United Nations.

The communication was sent at the request of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, the Convention's American sponsor, which is effectively working on behalf of the Spanish Republican refugees and members of the International Brigades.

Bonds Buy Battleships
HAVE YOU CONTRIBUTED?

Oil Union Retreats On Jim Crow Issue

(Special to the Daily Worker)

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 16.—After three days of action in support of a win-the-war policy, the convention of the Oil Workers International Union, retreated on the race issue due to confusion and default of leadership.

On Wednesday evening the convention voted unanimously to amend the union's constitution to read that **"no officer or representative of the International or of a local union of the International shall be permitted to sign an agreement which contains discriminatory provisions or discriminatory wage rates based on race, color, creed or sex."**

Between that session and the Thursday morning session, however, there appeared before the Law and Legislative Committee of the Convention representatives of the Port Arthur Local 23 and the Jim-Crow local in that city, the only one in the International, to ask that this amendment be reconsidered.

The amendment was then brought to the floor of the convention for reconsideration. After debate by delegates from the Port Arthur local for rescinding the previous action taken by the convention in favor of the amendment and an excellent speech against racial discrimination by a delegate from the Ingleside, Texas, local, President Knight called for a vote. The vote, pro and con was so small, that Mr. Knight called for a second vote, to record the sentiments of the delegates.

NO FIRM POSITION

On the second vote 25 delegates voted to rescind the action of the convention against racial discrimination, and one voted to sustain it, with more than 180 delegates still abstaining from voting. Mr. Knight, thereupon, ruled that the amendment was rescinded.

Afterward it was discovered that the delegates from the North, East and Far West had before the convention decided not to participate in any discussion or action on this amendment and leave to the Southern delegates the solution of this question.

Romance Hits Milwaukee Snag

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 16 (UP).—A 14-year-old Brooklyn, N. Y., girl, Dorothy Marie Maykowski, was entertained today at the Milwaukee Detention home instead of at the home of her boy's friend's parents, as she had hoped.

Dorothy told authorities she met a 20-year-old soldier, Jimmy Knutson, in New York and liked him very much. She also liked his folks, from the nice things he said about them. So Dorothy decided she should meet them.

Last Friday she withdrew $900 from her Brooklyn bank account, spent more than $400 for new clothes and bought a ticket to Milwaukee, without telling either Jimmy or his parents.

She found Jimmy's folks, all right, but just when things were most pleasant the police arrived to hold her as a runaway on orders from Brooklyn.

Southern Labor Rallies to CIO Political Action Victory Campaign

By Rob F. Hall

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 16.—A campaign to organize the southern people for political action for victory and progress was launched here Saturday when the Political Action Committee of the CIO met with trade union representatives from nine Southern states in a one-day session.

Van A. Bittner, vice chairman of the committee and assistant president of the United Steelworkers of America, who presided in the absence of Chairman Sidney Hillman, predicted that this campaign will rival in significance the first campaigns for economic organization conducted by the trade union movement in the South.

R. J. Thomas, international president of the United Automobile Workers, and S. H. Dalrymple, president of the United Rubber Workers, members of the P. A. C., were present at the session.

250 DELEGATES

By unanimous vote approximately 250 Southern labor representatives endorsed the political action resolution submitted by the committee which called for immediate action to prepare for united labor and progressive support behind the Roosevelt administration in the 1944 elections. Delegates pledged to institute activities at once to get their membership registered and qualified to vote.

Bittner and Thomas both attacked with vigor the theory that because of the difficulties existing in the South, successful political action by labor is impossible.

"It may be harder," said Bittner, "but that simply means that here in the South we must fight harder against the obstacles."

He pointed out that labor faces the task of defeating the reactionary defeatist poll-tax Democrats in the South and the defeatist Republicans in the North and West.

Thomas criticized the lukewarm attitude towards elections taken by some writers. In the 1942 elections, he said, some observers said that the workers "were too busy winning the war to go and vote."

LIKENS VOTING TO PRODUCTION

The fallacy in this, he said, is that election activities and voting for win-the-war candidates is as necessary as the manufacture of tanks and planes. Noting that several representatives had explained their inactivity in the political field because of organizing drives, he said that it will not do any good to organize the workers into unions if we don't take the necessary steps to win the war and prevent the rise of fascism at home.

"We have the task of arousing the people's consciousness to the necessity of electing Congressmen who represent the thinking of the common people of the South. And my experience is that there is no difference in the thinking of the common people here and the common people throughout the country."

The job, he said, is to go into the wards and precincts with political organization, to get the workers qualified and registered, and then to get out the vote.

Bittner had mentioned a Chicago local in which out of 600 qualified voters, only four had voted. "It is the same in many big locals. Even in Port Arthur, Texas, in the district of Martin Dies, the CIO has more members than Dies has votes. To defeat Dies in Texas and Clare Hoffman in Michigan, we have only to organize the vote of the common people."

William R. Davis, CIO director for Arkansas, described the activities of the fascist Christian American Association which is seeking a referendum to outlaw the union shop. He said that this fascist group was trying to win over the small farmers and to turn them against labor. The CIO is working with the Farmers Union, he declared, to defeat this move.

BUILD BLOCK COMMITTEES

Charles H. Gilman, Georgia CIO director, reported that in Atlanta labor is setting up block committees to see that all potential voters in working class neighborhoods are registered. An arrangement is being made, he said, to have representatives of the boards of registrars come to local meetings and register the workers in the union halls.

Fred Pieper of Louisiana said that in two of the most important congressional districts, representative committee of AFL-CIO and the brotherhoods, had been set up.

He pointed out that while Louisiana has no poll tax, the state has registration laws so complicated that they serve almost as effectively in limiting the vote. He said that plans have been made to educate members on the registration and election laws.

CAROLINAS MOVING

E. L. Sandifer of the Carolinas reported that CIO delegations were holding interviews with congressmen. He said that labor was determined to defeat Senator Bob Reynolds.

In the absence of State Director Paul Christopher, E. T. Judd and Matt Lynch reported on the excellent relations between AFL-CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods during the recent state legislature when the poll tax was defeated. A similar relationship in Virginia was described by the state CIO director. He pointed out that workers who are delinquent in their poll tax in Virginia must pay $5.12 to resume "good standing."

Bob Adams of West Virginia stressed the necessity of reaching into the local unions with the program of political action.

Hosea Hudson, Negro president of local 3815, United Steelworkers of America, Birmingham and Ernest Wright, Negro, representing the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of New Orleans, spoke on the necessity of winning the right to vote for Negroes.

Indians' Park Too Big, Players, Fans Want Fences Brought Closer

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Cleveland's Indians admittedly can't hit to the fence at the Massive Municipal Stadium in which they play the majority of their home games—so the fence may come to the Indians.

Sheldon Ferbert, president of the Ferbert Fence Co., of Cleveland, has offered, through the columns of the Cleveland Press, to build an enclosure inside the present perimeter of the Stadium, and President Alva Bradley of the Indians—although calling the plan a "crazy idea"—says he will give the fence a trial if Ferbert can produce it and if the American League grants approval for the experiment.

Briefly, the idea of the fence would be to reduce the Stadium's magnificent distances to the average of other parks in the league. The foul line would remain as they are, with the outer terminl 32 feet from home plate, but the fence would cut the in-bounds line in left-center and right-center, for example from 435 feet to 380 feet.

Ferbert has promised to put the fence at no cost to the Indians, but would expect them to buy it if the experiment proved satisfactory. Bradley says the manufacturer would have to operate on that basis, because the club will not pay a nickel for a venture which Bradley himself regards as outlandish.

"I think," said Bradley, "that the Stadium is the world's best baseball park. You can see some outfielding down there. As most other parks, the outfielders are hobbled by the proximity of the fence. When you hit a home run at the Stadium, you really hit one."

Ferbert's offer was inspired by recent complaint of the Indians, for whom Jeff Heath is the most prominent spokesman, to the effect that the Stadium places the Tribesmen, individually and collectively, under an unfair handicap.

"I know," said Heath, "that in any given game, the conditions are the same for both teams. But the other teams only have to play a few games a year in the Stadium. We're there for 45 of our 77 home games. Time after time we see legitimate home runs turned into lazy flies by that big outfield. It gets us down.

"Ball players are judged generally speaking, by their batting averages. No one on our club can hope to have a top average as long as we play most of our games in the Stadium. I'd have led the league in 1941 if we had been playing at League Park. But I'm not only speaking for myself. I think the club is missing a bet. If we played more games at League Park, fellows like Oris Hockett and Ken Keltner and Mickey Rocco would climb way up in the averages. People would come out to watch them hit. We'd win more games, and the club would draw bigger crowds."

Heath's stand is indorsed by most of the fans, by all the writers. Club officials, however, long have opposed it.

"A breakdown of the records for 1941," says Bradley, "shows that Heath was a better hitter at the Stadium than he was at League Park."

Behind the officials' attitude is the recollection of the 65,000 crowds which were common when transportation was easy and Bob Feller was pitching strikeouts. They hope to see such crowds again, and since the Stadium is the only place in town which can accommodate them, the brass hats can't put themselves in the position of calling the Stadium a bad ball park.

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Dodgers Beat Cardinals, 7-3; Schultz Debuts

By C. E. Dexter

The Dodgers, flashing an almost completely revamped lineup, and exhibiting their new first baseman, Howie Schultz, slapped down the Cardinals yesterday in a twilight game at Ebbets Field by a score of 7-3. Whit Wyatt hurled for the Dodgers.

Mort Cooper, ace of the staff, was slammed for five straight hits in the fifth inning and when Olmo opened the sixth inning with another hit Cooper was yanked.

Rookie Schultz, in his first game in the major leagues, impressed fans and writers very much. His first trip to the plate resulted in a line drive to Kurowski at third. In his second time at bat he shot a single into center and in his third trip to the plate he rammed a line drive double off the left field wall. All in all it was quite an impressive beginning for the tall, solidly-built youngster.

The Cards went off to a one run lead in the first inning off Wyatt when Harry Walker beat out an infield hit, went to third on Stan Musial's double off the wall and scored on Walker Cooper's fly ball.

The Dodgers came back in the fifth with four big runs of five straight hits. Hermanski opened with a walk. Schultz then rammed a single into center and Bragan followed with another one to the same place, scoring Hermanski. Wyatt then doubled to right to score Schultz and Bordagary singled to right to bring Bragan across. Vaughan also came through with a single which scored Wyatt. But here the rally ended for Bordagary over-ran second and was tagged out and a moment later, with Olmo at bat, Vaughan was caught off first.

The Dodgers kayoed Cooper in the next frame and scored two more runs. Olmo singled and this brought Dickson in to pitch. Galan sacrificed and then Herman hit a single to right. Hermanski also singled to right, scoring Olmo and then came Schultz' double off the wall in left to score Herman.

* * *

The Dodgers were a strange looking bunch out there. With Schultz on first, Augie Galan went to left field with Olmo in center and Hermanski in right. Bordagary played third base. . . . The attendance was a little under 7,000. . . . The Cards are in again today for an afternoon battle starting at 2:30.

St. Louis	100 000 200—3	8	1
Brooklyn	000 042 10x—7	15	1

M. Cooper, Dickson (6), White (7) and W. Cooper; Wyatt and Bragan.

Vandy Beats Giants, 5-2

Johnny Vander Meer southpawed his way past the Giants yesterday with considerable ease to give the Reds their third consecutive win over Mel Ott's hapless and helpless charges by a score of 5-2. Johnny Wittig and Harry Feldman, who took over in the second inning, held the Reds to eight hits and five runs. But four of those runs came in the first two innings and that was enough to discourage the Giants from serious attempts to win.

Vander Meer, in winning his tenth game of the year, held the Otters to eight bingles and was superb in the clutches. The Giants scored a run in the second frame and another one in the fourth and after that they couldn't touch him. The defeat, of course, only plunged the Giants deeper into the cellar, if that is possible.

Cincinnati	310 100 000—5	8	0
NEW YORK	010 100 000—2	8	0

Vander Meer and Mueller; Wittig, Feldman (2), and Mancuso.

SCORES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh	001 000 211—5	7	1
Boston	100 000 000—1	7	2

ee and Lopez; Javery, Odem (8) and Kluttz.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Washington	000 200 130—6	11	1
Cleveland	100 200 000—3	9	1

Lefebvre and Early; Bagby, Salveson (8) and DeSautels.

Oil Workers Back 4th Term For Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

the United Nations are to smash Nazism and Fascism."

The convention declared further that Lewis has been active in fomenting division among the workers and between the workers and the rest of the American people at the very time when it is necessary to have national unity to achieve victory.

In the resolution condemning Lewis it was also pointed out that if it had not been for Lewis, the Smith-Connally Bill would not have passed.

The resolution also showed that Lewis was maneuvering to get into the AFL to use that organization as a base for his anti-war, anti-Roosevelt activities.

BACK ANTI-POLL TAX BILL

Pointing out that the right to vote is of tremendous importance today if the American people are to wrest control of Congress from the reactionaries, and asserting that millions of Americans in the South are denied the right to vote because of the poll tax, the convention indorsed the Marcantonio Anti-Poll Tax Bill, and urged all the district and local bodies of the union to seek the passage of this bill through all available channels.

Expressing alarm over a drop of almost 10 per cent in oil refinery operations during the week ending July 31, as reported by the American Petroleum Institute, the convention asserted that the management of the oil plants were thereby demonstrating their inability to cope with the problems of increasing the production of oil and gasoline in this critical period.

The convention pointed out that among the oil workers, the producers of the gasoline and oil themselves, there is the creative ability and initiative to help change this situation, but that management has failed to avail itself of this vast reservoir of ability and initiative.

The delegates voted to request the government for active participation by representatives of the Oil Worker' International Union in the planning and administrative activities of the Petroleum Administration for War, and urged the various locals of the International Union to demand of the managements of their plants the immediate setting-up of labor-management production committees.

Joe Louis, 'Sugar' Ray Start Tour of Army Camps Tomorrow

By Nat Low

Joe Louis and Ray Robinson, two of the most magnificent fighters in ring history, will start a nationwide tour of Army camps tomorrow under the sponsorship of the United States Army.

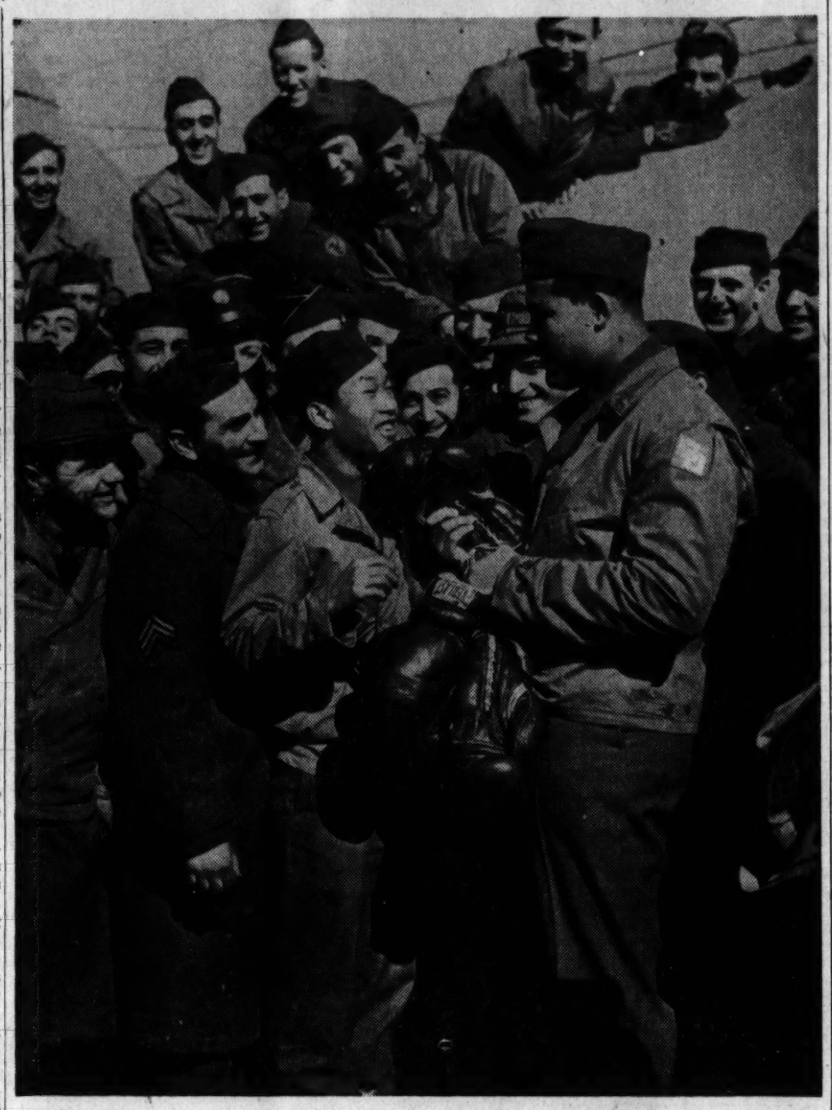
The War Department made the announcement yesterday and disclosed that the tour will last 100 days and will visit practically every camp in the country where soldiers are stationed. In the entourage with Sgt. Joe and Corporal Ray will be Sgt. George Nicholson, Louis' old sparring mate who has boxed the champ more rounds than all of Louis' opponents put together.

After the tour of the country's camp the War Department plans to send Sgt. Louis overseas on another extended tour of the fighting fronts. That the plan will be greeted with great enthusiasm by the men in the armed forces is, of course, taken for granted. Louis is by far the most popular athlete in the country. His personality, modesty and good nature will endear him to the men like no other entertainer possible. Of course, it will be his appearance in the ring which will be the big attraction and you can be assured that every men who can walk to the presence of the ring will be turn out to see the exhibitions.

Ray Robinson's role in the entourage is not yet clear. Ray is only a welterweight and there is certainly no possibility of his boxing with Louis. Who Ray's sparring mate will be is not yet known but it will probably be Sgt. Jackie Wilson of California who is Ray's close friend. If Jackie is picked by the War Department then the men in the Army will be in for a great deal of real, solid boxing entertainment the like of which they have never seen.

A preliminary exhibition was given last night at Fort George Meade, Maryland. Tomorrow the party will proceed to the first service command for appearance at Camp Miles Standish, Camp Edwards and Fort Devens, all in the Boston area.

In addition to boxing Louis will speak on the value of physical fitness.



This scene will be repeated in many parts of the country soon as Joe Louis begins his exhibition boxing tour of Army camps. This shot was taken last year when Joe was training for his fight with Abe Simon at Fort Dix.

RADIO PROGRAM

Masterwork Hour, 9:00 A. M., WNYC . . . Saga of Symphony, 10, WLIB . . . Crossroads of Melody, 11, WLIB . . . Liberty Music Hall, 2:00 WLIB . . . Fingers of Genius, 4:15 WLIB . . . Men, Machines and Victory, 7:15 WJZ . . . Lights Out, Arch Oboler, 8:00 WABC . . . Symphony Hall, 8:00 WQXR . . . Col. Stoopnagle, 9:00 WABC . . . Report to the Nation, 9:30 WABC . . . Suspense, Play, 10:00, WABC . . . Army Air Force Salute, 10:03 WMCA . . . This Nation at War, 10:30 WJZ.

MORNING

8:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—News; Aunt Jenny's Stories
WJZ—Kibitzers Music; Comedy
WABC—News; Talk; Music
WMCA—News Bulletins
8:03-WMCA—Horace Heidt Orchestra
8:03-WMCA—Horace Heidt Records
8:15-WEAF—Minute Men—Ralph Dumke
WMCA—Unity Viewpoint—Talk
8:30-WEAF—News; Definitions—Quiz
WOR—Shopping—Pegeen Fitzgerald
WJZ—Nancy Craig—Talk
WABC—Missus Goes A-Shopping
WMCA—News; Dance Records
8:45-WABC—Talk—Adelaide Hawley
8:55-WOR, WQXR—News Reports
9:00-WEAF—Everything Goes—Variety
WOR—Quiz Wizard; Music
WJZ—Breakfast Club—Variety
WABC—News; Studio Music
WMCA—News Bulletins
WQXR—Talk—Charlotte Adams
9:03-WMCA—Alice Hughes, Comments
9:15-WMCA—Recorded Music
WQXR—Morning Musicale
9:30-WEAF—Mary Hamman, Comments
WOR—News; Talk; Music
WABC—This Life Is Mine—Play
9:45-WEAF—Roberts St. John, News
WABC—Landt Trio & Curley, Songs
9:55-WQXR—News; Concert Music
10:00-WEAF—Lora Lawton—Sketch
WOR—Talk—Alfred W. McCan
WJZ—Isabel Manning Hewson
WABC—Valiant Lady—Sketch
WMCA—News Bulletins
10:03-WMCA—The Little Show—Variety
10:15-WEAF—The Open Door—Sketch
WJZ—Max Hill, News
WABC—Kitty Foyle—Sketch
10:30-WEAF—Help Mate—Sketch
WOR—Jimmy Fidler, Comments
WJZ—The Baby Institute
WABC—Honeymoon Hill—Sketch
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Composers" Corner
10:45-WEAF—Woman of America—Play
WOR—Lyrics by Loretta
WJZ—Quest for Happiness
WABC—Bachelor's Children—Sketch
10:55-WOR, WJZ—Neighbors—Talk
11:00-WEAF—Road of Life—Sketch
WOR—News; Talk—Bessie Beatty
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WABC—Cooking—Mary Lee Taylor
WMCA—News Bulletins
11:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
11:15-WEAF—Vic and Sade—Sketch
WABC—Second Husband—Sketch
11:30-WEAF—Snow Village—Sketch
WJZ—News; Don Galdiner
WABC—Bright Horizon—Sketch
WMCA—News; Lombardo Records
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45-WEAF—David Harum—Sketch
WJZ—Living Should Be Fun
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories
11:58-WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert

AFTERNOON

12:00-WEAF—News; Recorded Music
WOR—Boake Carter, Comments
WJZ—Talk—Dr. Ralph Soody
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
WMCA—News Bulletins
12:03-WMCA—Recorded Dance Music
12:15-WJZ—Carol Lee Sutton, Songs
WOR—Musical Appetizer
WABC—Helen Trent—Sketch
12:45-WQXR—News; Symphony Music
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Sydney Moseley, Comments
WJZ—H. R. Baukhage, Comments
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful—Play
WMCA—News Bulletins
1:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
1:15-WOR—Lanny and Ginger, Songs
WJZ—Women's Exchange Program
WABC—Ma Perkins—Sketch
1:25-WOR—Talk; Vincent Lopez Orch.
1:30-WABC—Vic and Sade—Sketch
1:45-WEAF—Carey Longmire, News
WJZ—String Ensemble
WABC——The Goldbergs
1:55-WQXR—News; Chamber Music
2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light—Sketch
WOR—Talk—Martha Deane
WABC—Young Dr. Malone—Sketch
WMCA—News Bulletins
2:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
2:15-WEAF—Lonely Women—Sketch
WJZ—The mystery Chef
WABC—Joyce Jordan—Sketch
2:30-WEAF—Light of the World—Play
WOR—News; Talk—Maxine Keith
WJZ—Ed East and Polly, Variety
WABC—We Love and Learn—Sketch
WQXR—Latin-American Music
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WABC—Pepper Young's Family
2:55-WQXR—News; Request Music
3:00-WEAF—Mary Marlin—Sketch
WOR—Mary Foster—Sketch
WABC—News—Elizabeth Bemis
WMCA—News Bulletins
3:03WMCA—Recorded Music
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins—Sketch
WOR—Linda's First Love—Sketch
WJZ—My True Story—Sketch
WABC—Joe and Ethel Torp—Sketch
WMCA—Bill Wirges, Organ
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young—Sketch
WOR—Dr. Eddy's Food Forum
WABC—Johnny Gart Trio
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness—Sketch
WJZ—Ted Malone—Poetry
WABC—Green Valley, USA—Play
3:55-WQXR—News; Symphony Music
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife—Sketch
WOR—News Reports
WJZ—Blue Frolics—Minstrel Show
WABC—Home Front Reporter
WMCA—News Bulletins
4:03-WMCA—Glenn Miller Records
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas—Sketch
WOR—Talk—John Gambling
4:25-WABC—News; Perry Como, Songs
4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones—Sketch
WJZ—Westbrook Van Vooris, News
WMCA—Civilian Defense News
4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown
WOR—Personality Parade
WJZ—The Sea Hound
WABC—Recorded Music
4:55-WQXR—News; Music
5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries, Sketch
WOR—News; Music
WJZ—Hop Harrigan—Sketch
WABC—Judith Evelyn, Reading
WMCA—News Bulletins
5:0-WMCA—Recorded Music
5:15-WEAF—Portia Faces Life—Sketch
WOR—The Black Hood—Sketch
WJZ—Dick Tracy—Sketch
WABC—Mother and Dad—Sketch
WQXR—E. Sternberger, Comments
5:25-WQXR—News; Great Masters Music
5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
WOR—Chick Carter—Sketch
WJZ—Jack Armstrong—Sketch
WMCA—News; Artie Shaw Records
5:45-WEAF—Front Page Farrell—Play
WOR—Superman—Sketch
WJZ—Archie Andrews—Sketch
WABC—American Women—Sketch

EVENING

6:00-WEAF—Jack Arthur, Songs
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—Bruno Shaw
WABC—Quincy Howe, News
WMCA—News Bulletins
WQXR—Music to Remember
6:03-WMCA—Music and Talks
6:15-WEAF—News; Sports Talk; Music
WJZ—Tim Healy, Soy Stories
WABC—Edwin C. Hill, Comments
6:25-WQXR—News; Dinner Concert
6:30-WOR—News; Stan Lomax—Sports
WJZ—P. Hayward Stories; Music
WABC—John B. Kennedy, News
WMCA—Sydney Moseley, Comments
6:45-WJZ—Lowell Thomas
WABC—The World Today
7:00-WEAF—Fred Waring Orchestra
WOR—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Comments
WJZ—Korn Kobblers Music
WABC—I Love a Mystery—Sketch
WMCA—News Bulletins
WQXR—Lester Velie, Comments
7:03-WMCA—Benny Goodman Records
7:05-WJZ—From London; George Hicks
7:15-WEAF—News; John W. Vandercook
WOR—Ellington Orchestra
WJZ—Men, Machines and Victory
WABC—James Orchestra
WMCA—Five-Star Final—Sketch
WQXR—Operetta Scrap Book
7:25-WQXR—News; Concert Music
7:30-WEAF—Salute to Youth
WOR—Arthur Hale, Comments
WJZ—Recorded Music
WABC—Concert Orchestra, Conrad Thibault, Evelyn MacGregor
WMCA—Johannes Steel, Comments
7:45-WOR—The Answer Man
WJZ—Diane Courney, Songs
8:00-WEAF—Ginny Simms, Songs
WOR—American Forum
WJZ—Roy Porter, News
WABC—Lights Out—Drama
WMCA—News Bulletins
WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
8:15-WJZ—Lum and Abner—Sketch
8:30-WEAF—Heidt Orchestra
WJZ—Noah Webster Says—Quiz
WABC—Judy Canova, Comedy
8:55-WABC—News—Cecil Brown
9:00-WEAF—Battle of the Sexes
WOR—Gabriel Heatter, Comments
WJZ—Famous Jury Trial—Sketch
WABC—Col. Stoopnagle—Sketch
WMCA—News Bulletins
WQXR—World-Wide News; Music
9:03-WMCA—Dinah Shore Records
9:15-WOR—Pay-Off News
WMCA—Richard Eaton, Comments
9:30-WEAF—John Nesbit, Passing Parade
WOR—Cisco Kid—Sketch
WJZ—Spotlight Band
WABC—Report the Nation
WMCA—Frank Kingdon, Comments
WQXR—Concert Music
9:45-WMCA—Bill Werges, Organ
9:55-WJZ—Grace Morgan, Songs
WQXR—News; Famous Atlas
10:00-WEAF—Johnny Mercer's Music Shop
WOR—News—Jonh B. Hughes
WJZ—Raymond Gram Swing
WABC—Suspence—Play
WMCA—News Bulletins
10:03-WMCA—Army Air Force Salute
10:15-WOR—Sammy Skylar, Songs
WJZ—Lulu and Johnn, Songs
10:30-WEAF—Musical Quiz, with Hildegarde; Grant Orchestra
WOR—Paul Schubert, Comments
WJZ—This Nation at War
WABC—Congress Speaks
WMCA—News; Bing Crosby Records
WQXR—Talk—Lester Velie; Music
10:45-WOR—Recorded Concert Music
WABC—Sports—Ted Husing
10:50-WQXR—News; Just Music
11:00-WEAF, WOR—News; Music
WMCA—News Bulletins
11:03-WMCA—Talks and Music
11:30-WEAF—St. Louis Serenade
WOR—Sinfonette Music
12:00-WEAF, WJZ—News; Music
WABC, WMCA, WOR—News; Music

NEW YORK CITY'S OWN STATION
WNYC—80 Kc

8:00—News Report
8:05—The Want Ad Column of the Air
8:30—Mealtime in Wartime
8:35—Morning Serenade
8:45—News Report
8:55—Around New York Today
9:00—Masterwork Hour
10:00—Pass the Information
10:15—From the Music Album
10:45—The Homemaker in the War
11:00—News Report
11:15—Rations and Recipes
11:20—New York City Food and Nutrition Program
11:25—Musical Souvenirs
11:45—You and Your Health
12:00—Music at Work
1:00—Missing Persons Alarms
1:05—Wake Up New York
1:15—Treasury Star Parade
1:45—Pages of Melody
2:00—News Summary
2:05—Dept. of Markets Question Box
3:30—Viola Music
3:45—News Report
3:55—Point Rationing
4:00—Don Pasquale
5:00—Music to Swim By
5:30—Cafio Corelli, Tenor
5:45—United Parents Association
6:00—Folk Songs of the Seven Million
6:15—Music of Ethiopias
6:30—Selective Service Information and Words and Music
6:45—News Report
6:55—The Want Ad Column of the Air
7:00—Fire Dept. Auxiliary Corps
7:05—Masterwork Hour
8:00—Freedom Workshop
9:30—Famous Violinist Series

The LOW DOWN—

Modern Ballplayers Have It All Over the Heroes of Ellis and Mike Gold

NAT LOW

Young Dick Wakefield of the Tigers left the team yesterday to report for induction in the Army. The lanky, hard-hitting youngster bowed out of major league baseball for the duration with a gala afternoon against the Philadelphia A's by ramming out three hits to boost his season's batting average to .326, second in the American League only to Luke Appling's .337.

The temporary passing of this smiling ex-college star who was purchased for the phenomenal sum of $52,000 brings to mind some of the things said about him which have been said about a couple of other guys in the past seven or eight years and which all go to a point.

"The greatest natural hitter in the last 15 years."

Many baseball men said this. But many of the same men said it of Joe DiMaggio before. And of Ted Williams. And Johnny Pesky. And Pete Reiser. And Stan Musial.

Actually all these players are truly great hitters. That one rushed into print with superlatives over their batting prowess is only indicative of the fact that there are more great young players in the game now than there were in the olden days when men were supposed to have been men and fans loved 'em.

With all due respects to the Babe Ruths, Ty Cobbs, Tris Speakers, Christy Mathewsons and other baseball immortals, I think the facts prove that the brand of baseball played in this generation is far superior to the brand of baseball played in the last generation.

I don't think any baseball men worth his vitamin pills will deny that straight down the line, the teams and players of today are better than they were at the turn of the century or a little later.

* * *

Many Reasons for Improvement

And there are many reasons for this improvement in the brand of baseball. For one, more young men plan baseball careers than in 1910, for instance. This is due to the fact that baseball offers a lucrative monetary return, far, far exceeding that of 1910.

In 1910 baseball was in its infancy. The days of salaries running into four and five digits were non-existant.

Today a young man like Dick Wakefield can be gotten right off a campus for the astounding sum of $52,000. Twenty or 30 years ago the bonus given for signing a contract, if anything, would be a hundred dollars and a railroad ticket, free.

The $80,000 salary Babe Ruth got in 1928 did more to turn young men to the game than any other single development up to that time, and after it, too. It was natural then, with hundreds of thousands of youngsters taking up the game with the hope of achieving what the Babe achieved, that the percentage of great ball players would increase. Whereas in 1910 there may have been 10,000 men seriously striving for a major league career, in 1930 there must have been 100,000 trying to do the same thing.

This striving was particularly heightened during the great depression of the early thirties when millions of young people left school only to spend years of enforced idleness on the street corners, the pool rooms and the playgrounds.

The desire to escape the deadening unemployment and hopelessness of the depression resulted in a great migration to the ball fields where young men dreamed of any easy way to success, thoroughly disillusioned with the Horatio Alger success formula.

* * *

Thus it was that our generation saw the development of such aces as Bobby Feller, Dizzy Dean, Joe DiMaggio, Dolf Camilli, Charlie Keller, Mort Cooper, Petey Reiser, Ted Williams Stan Musial, Dick Wakefield, Pee Wee Reese, Johnny Pesky, Stan Hack and many others.

Another great factor which went into this migration to baseball was the development of the game into a tremendous enterprise which gave unprecedented fame to ball players. Babe Ruth's name will live longer than Calvin Coolidge's even though the latter was the President of the United States no less. It was this publicity and fame around the game which no doubt hastened still more youngsters to it.

* * *

All in all it must be admitted that our ball players are better than the ones Freddy Ellis and Mike Gold saw. . . . Ty Cobb? Sure he was good—but c'mon DiMag!

Soviets 18 miles from Bryansk, Take Zhizdra

(Continued from Page 1)

guns, the barrels of which had not been permitted to cool since the Soviet offensive began, were in action day and night, the dispatch said. Air armadas swept the skies, covering the advancing Soviet armies and blasting enemy communications and concentrations of reserve troops.

Pravda reported endless columns of German prisoners marching eastward across the dusty steppes, their numbers swelling by isolated groups emerging from behind places in the wheatfields. Many surrendering Germans, fearing retribution, were denying their German nationality, asserting they were Czechs, Poles or Alsatians.

BRYANSK MENACED

Bryansk was menaced by Soviet troops driving from the north, northeast, east and southeast. The northeastern column was reported 38 miles from the city; the one from the north, hitting out of Spas Demensk, was 60 miles away; from the east they were 20 and from the southeast, 25 miles.

Moscow said that at Kharkov the Red Army's progress was made more difficult by heavier German counter attacks midway along the Kharkov-Poltava railroad southwest of the city and southeast of Kharkov on the western bridgehead of the Donets River. Moscow reported that the situation in Kharkov remained obscure on the third day after the Red Army reached the northern and northeastern corners of the city where street fighting was reported in progress.

Dispatches from the Soviet capital reported that military commentators there hailed the fall of Karachev on Sunday as of strategic and tactical importance next only to the capture of Orel.

Karachev linked Orel with Bryansk and other bases deep in the German rear and after the fall of Orel they converted it into a powerful bastion which they hoped would hold up Soviet forces while the Germans were perfecting a new defense line along the Desna River in the Bryansk area.

Milan Radio Hits Badoglio Camouflage

(Continued from Page 1)

ment of leadership and create confusion and dismay among the people so as to continue unhindered its policy of war in the interests of the Germans.

"That is why, feeling his growing isolation, and discredited in the eyes of the people who are against the war and filled with a growing determination to end it, Baroglio is doing his utmost to build up his authority to raise his prestige.

"This is the sole reason motivating Badoglio to appoint to responsible positions people who are known as anti-fascists; people who actually fought for the overthrow of Mussolini and his gang.

"There must be not the slightest cooperation with Badoglio and his government, but the implacable ruthless struggle for a break with the Axis for the termination of the war and the conclusion of peace.

Yanks Take Hill Posts in New Guinea

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Tuesday, Aug. 17 (UP).—American jungle troops in New Guinea, charging deeply-entrenched enemy positions on Roosevelt's Ridge, have captured important hill posts on the southern approaches to bomb-ravaged Salamaua after a battle lasting several days, front reports said today.

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(Minimum 10 words)

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The Literary Lookout

By SAMUEL PUTNAM

Winners in the second annual Latin American Literary Prize Competition, conducted by the publishing house of Farrar and Rinehart and the Division of Intellectual Cooperation of the Pan-American Union, have just been announced.

The $2,000 prize for the best novel goes to a pair of brothers from the French-speaking Negro republic of Haiti. Philippe and Pierre Thoby-Marcelin are the lucky ones. The prize was awarded them on the basis of their novel "Canape-Vert," so named from the suburb of the Haitian capital, Port au Prince, where the scene is laid.

The other $2,000 prize, for a non-fiction work, was carried off by a young woman school teacher of Honduras, Senorita Argentina Diaz Lozano, with her book "Peregrinaje," a title which means "Pilgrimage" or "Wanderings."

The $1,000 prize for the best children's book was bestowed upon Fernando Alegria, a Chilean graduate student, now working for his doctor's degree, at the University of California. His manuscript is called "Lautaro, Joven Libertador de Arauco (Lautaro, Young Liberator of Arauco)." Senor Alegria, incidentally, is not related to Ciro Alegria, the distinguished Peruvian novelist who won the $2,500 prize last year for his story "Broad and Alien Is the World."

Honorable mention in the 1943 contest was awarded to Ernesto Castro of Argentina for his novel "Los Isleros (The Islanders)," and to Eduardo Calderon Nieto, Colombian writer, for his non-fiction work "Sur America, Tierra del Hombre (South America, Land of Man)."

It is indeed gratifying that the French-language, essentially Negro culture of Haiti should have been given its due recognition by the committee of judges, alongside the Spanish and Portuguese literatures of the hemisphere. The Thoby-Marcelin brothers, particularly Philippe, have been closely associated with the literary movement in the island which looks to a revival and preservation of native roots and a liberation from the French influence in letters. This movement has centered about the magazine "Revue Indigene (Native Review)," of which Philippe was one of the founders.

The description which we are given of the prize-winning "Canape-Vert," however, leads one to wonder as to just how representative of the real Haiti the book is going to prove to be after all. We are told that it deals with "the most picturesque phases of Haitian life: Voodoo rites, cockfights, funerals, superstitions, wild dancing under the stars to the beat of Voodoo drums. Voodoo spirits reign supreme, the dark fate which determines each man's destiny. Men move gropingly toward a dark doom, created by the fatality of their own superstition."

All this, it must be admitted, does not sound very prepossessing. It sounds entirely too much like William Seabrook's "Magic Island" and all the other books of a similar kind which have followed in its wake. What about the Haitian people's desperate struggle for bread and for a better and ever more democratic way of life? That, of course, might not be quite so "picturesque" to the minds of the judges —John Dos Passos, Blair Niles and Ernesto Montenegro—who, as shown by their selections last year, are bent upon treading cautiously, in a studied effort to avoid any theme of deep-lying social significance. Dos Passos is the real power behind the throne here, and with his Trotzkyite views, we should hardly expect him to display a real social consciousness.

It all depends, naturally, on how the authors treat their subject. A vital novel could undoubtedly be written on Voodoo, showing the slavery which is imposed upon a people through such superstition; but will this turn out to be that kind of novel? We are told that it is very much like the Goncourt Prize winner of a couple of decades ago, Rene Maran's "Batouala," and that does not promise much.

Senorita Diaz Lozano's book, telling of the life-struggles of a country school teacher in Honduras with a small daughter to support, ought to be something of a social document.

As for young Alegria's children's book, it deals with an Araucanian Indian boy in the time of the Spanish conquest who grows into a leader of his people. It also sounds very good. Senor Alegria is a member of the militant Intellectuals' Alliance of Chile.

'Chauve Souris' Not Of Russia in 1943

CHAUVE SOURIS OF 1943, music compiled and arranged by Gleb Yellin, lyrics by Irving Florman, settings and costumes designed by Serge Soudeikine, staged by Michel Michon. Presented, by arrangement with Mme. Nikita Balieff, by Leon Greanin, at the Royale Theatre, Aug. 13, 1943.

By Ralph Warner

More than twenty years ago I saw Nikita Balieff's "Chauve Souris." The conferencier of that performance had brought his revue idea with him when he quit Russia in the wake of the great Revolution. In those days, the Soviet Union was freely pictured as a land of human monsters, nationalized women, and depraved anti-social terrorists. M. Balieff introduced to New York a quaint, pre-Revolutionary show, full of burlesqued peasant types, a funny language called Russian, and two numbers, "The Parade of the Wooden Soldiers," and "Katinka," which became very popular.

Time passed. Balieff offered new editions of his personalized revue. Memories of isbas, two headed mouzhiks, and tolling cathedral bells faded into the dead Czarist past. Balieff's vogue among a narrow clientele in the theatre died. Then Balieff himself passed away

This is 1943, and it was Leon Greanin's idea that anything Russian would succeed on the Broadway stage today, because the Russians of today are popular with their American allies. From M. Balieff's widow he bought the name of "Chauve-Souris;" and concocted a little revue, sung and danced by Russian singers and dancers with music by Moussorgsky, Tchaikowsky, and what the program oddly calls "contemporary Russian composers."

It is anything but a 1943 Russian show. The great republics of the Soviet Union, with their infinite productive power have contributed nothing to it. True, seven singers who wear hats decorated with a red star sing a soldier song; and the United Nation's song by Shostakovich is spirited but briefly sung. But that's all. . . if I except a tap dancer who wears what is supposed to be a Soviet sailor's uniform, and wanders on the stage to announce that he is drunk.

This "Chauve-Souris" is strictly amateur. It's also strictly apologetic about the two hundred millions who live in the Soviet Union of today. It's a weary show, with some fair harmonizing, some poor dancing, no humor — and no vitality. Its only virtue is that no one sings either "Ah chi charnya," or "The Volga Boat Song."

Perhaps Mr. Greanin knows by now that the Russia he celebrates is a faded memory lost in the heads of some very old people of the ancient regime. . . .

Elmer Rice Play In Rehearsal

Betty Field heads the cast of Elmer Rice's "A New Life" which began rehearsing a few days ago under the author's direction, at the Morosco Theatre.

Among those named for important roles in "A New Life" are George Lambert, Walter Greaza, Merle Maddern, Ann Thomas, Joan Wetmore and John Ireland.

Baltimore and Washington will see this initial production of the Playwright's sixth season before it reaches Broadway in mid-September.

Hampden as Jefferson In 'The Patriots'

Walter Hampden will be starred as Thomas Jefferson in Sidney Kingsley's play, "The Patriots," recipient last season of the Drama Critics' Circle award, during the extensive tour of that production which is scheduled to begin early in October.

Eddie Cantor mops his brow during an exhaustive search in New York for special talent to appear in his forthcoming film for RKO Radio, called "Show Business."

The Readers Speak Up

'White Face' Draws Further Comment

Dear Editor:

Claudia Jones' review of "The White Face" by Carl Ruthven Offord which appeared in The Sunday Worker calls for comment. The reviewer says that the book should be read. But the review fails to give any supporting reason for this remark. It remains for others to point out why "The White Face" should be read.

First of all, "The White Face" is an anti-fascist book. Its primary concern is the struggle of the Negro people and their natural allies on the home front against domestic fascism. The program for the people as set forth in the book is unity of all the people in the struggle for Negro equality and against fascism.

Chris and Nella, husband and wife, are the central figures in "The White Face." As the story unfolds they become politically divided under pressure from subversive elements active in Harlem. The husband succumbs to the negative appeal of division and hate, the wife emerges strong, and united with the progressive forces including the trade unions, the Jewish People's Committee, the Communist Party. The book must also be lauded for recognizing the developing progressive forces of the South. Further, the progressives are shown in action holding mass meetings, flooding the streets with leaflets, sending delegations to the State Capitol and arousing support in Washington.

The reviewer states, "The setting for the story undoubtedly begins around 1937 . . ." but later contradicts herself saying, "Nowhere does any Negro progressive show that only through the framework of the war effort can the right of the Negro people be advanced. . . ." The book clearly indicated that the story begins and ends in the few months prior to Pearl Harbor and that the country was geared for National Defense. This unclarity as to the time-setting of the book contributes confusion to the review.

The reviewer quotes a Negro leader as saying, "White Americans think chiefly of the fascists abroad. Black Americans think chiefly of fascists at home. The battle must be fought against both . . . but the greater danger is from the fascists abroad." Here the reviewer deleted the key sentence of that very paragraph which said, "If we should have to live under the Germans or Japanese, a meeting like this would be impossible." This deletion enabled the reviewer to accuse the author of having presented a case of the lesser evil. It was equivalent to setting up a straw man and knocking him down.

Finds a Groundless Implication

Further, there was in Claudia Jones review the groundless implication that the author regarded the Scottsboro case as a "build-up." This implication was based on a quote from a white character who was erroneously credited with being a part of the defense movement for Negro rights. The quote was, speaking of publicity, "Loads of it, Tons of it, something on the lines of a Scottsboro build-up. . . ." To interpret this as meaning that interest in the Scottsboro case was artificially created was a labored distortion.

The reviewer said, "Moreover, nowhere does any Negro character reveal his understanding that fascism is the enemy of the Negro people.' And yet, I quote from page 270:

"He (Stevenson, a Negro leader) talked about fascism, and again she tried to grasp the meaning of the word. It was the bankers, he said, and the plantation owners, who were the makers of fascism. Money-power was the God they worshipped. They lived and thrived by the sweat and the blood and the tears of their fellow men. That was fascism, the enemy . . . Nella nodded. . . . Now she could say Mr. Harris was a fascist."

Not the least important aspect of "The White Face" is its outstanding contribution to the struggle for women's rights. "The White Face" is a luminous record of the courage, the constancy, the special understanding and the reserves of power the women of America, Negro and white, bring to the struggle for democracy.

"The White Face" is a forceful weapon against the Coughlinites and other counterparts of native fascism and its timeliness is brought home to us by the bloody pogroms against the Negroes in Detroit. In times such as these it would indeed be deplorable if we failed to give it its proper evaluation.

Comradely,
PATRICIA KENNEDY.

Editor's Note: The above letter by Patricia Kennedy summarizes a number of letters which have come into the Feature Department taking issue with Claudia Jones' review of "The White Face."

Christian James, another reader plugging for Carl Offord's novel, wrote in part: "To overlook the outstanding character portrayal in the book with its almost overwhelming implications of new growth and strength is not easy to understand in a Worker review. The author's obvious concern with and understanding of the 'woman question,' for instance is laudable."

Another reader, who signs himself "A Sunday Worker Subscriber" says in part: "I disagree with the reviewer's comments on an overemphasis on anti-Semitism and on her criticism of Mr. Offord's lack of solution and his neglect of working within the framework of the war.' Mr. Offord poses a solution in the statements of his characters; to wit, unity of all working class people against their real enemies, the fascists. And foremost in his development of the truly heroic character of Nella."

Here is Mischa Auer priming his typewriter prior to writing a letter to the editor. Mary Astor and Charlie Ruggles, his partners on Columbia networks Thursday night variety show, look on in some trepidation. They fear Mischa's letter will just talk about Mischa.

Quin's Bedelia Pleases Woman War Worker

O.K. So I like Mike Quinn . . . (who doesn't?) especially when he's on the beam about women war workers. But could be I'm prejudiced . . . First 'cause I'm partial to Mike and second being that I'm a woman-war-worker myself . . . And proud of it too! You'd be too if you could see the way those gals are in there pitching . . . Now take Sally . . . two by nuthin' big with her seventeen year old kid in the Navy . . . Or Madeline with her guy in Africa and 3 brothers in the other three corners of the globe . . . And . . . wait, but that ain't the story!

So I'm goin' to work on a dismal morning feeling like "Why-don't-they - open - a - Western - Front" . . . pushing my way into a Lexington Av. Exp. that's already about 300 people over-crowded, holding my pocket-book in one hand, my lunch pail in the other and trying to turn to the Feature Page with what's left over . . . (And if you think it's funny, try it yourself . . . or better still, try it on a friend) When suddenly I spot Mike's column! (Aint nuthin' like Mike for Morale . . . I always say) So I read on. First I smile, then I grin, then I chuckle and finally without restraint I let loose with laughter! And people lookin' at me like I was bit by something. Does that stop me? Nope! I keep right on enjoying myself.

Now I aint the selfish kind and I'm thinking if only **everybody** could read it . . . Yup! That's just what I'll do! So I tear it out and the first thing I do when I get to the shop is tack it on the bulletin board.

Bedelia Makes The Rounds

Well, the kids in the shop aren't in the habit of reading the bulletin board especially when there's lots of writin' . . . Then out of curiosity one ambitious individual walks over and read about Bedelia from start to finish. So he went back and told his friend who told his friend who told his friend . . . So the three of 'em stroll over casual like to acquaint themselves with Bedelia . . . Then one of the gals walks over to see what's cookin' and she comes back and tells the girl next to her who tells the girl behind her and on and on . . . And practically before you have time to change your shoes there they are, almost four deep learning about girls in war industry. And let me tell you, a lot of them could stand learning. They've been feeding us the stuff about women being meant for "light" work, that we were not "Mechanically inclined" . . . that we couldn't take to machinery et., etc. . . . So here they were, learning the painless way and enjoying it too!

Now, our shop is full of gals, in fact my own department is about 33% women and we ain't doin' so bad at that . . . Why there's nothing we can't do if they'd only give us a chance . . .

But getting back to the story . . . The fame of Bedelia travelled far and wide . . . from the drill press to inspection . . . And there ain't a one of 'em didn't go away with a smile on his face . . . or her face too.

All this while the foreman was just itching to know what everything was all about . . . So one busy afternoon, when he figgered nobody was watching him, he strolled over to the bulletin board, and feasted his eyes on Bedelia . . . So he read it to the finish . . . then he started all over again, down to the last line . . . When he got all through, he slowly turned and walked back to his desk . . . His eyebrows knit together in a puzzled look, one hand in his pocket while the other scratched behind one ear . . . His mouth open in wonder. I wonder what the hell he was wondering about . . .

Maybe, he hasn't heard of Women in Industry . . . yet. So what I'd like to say dear Editor . . . if you've got anything to say about it how about more Mike Quinn?

"WOMAN WAR-WORKER"

They Express Interest in Art Today

Dear Editor:

We have been reading the new column, Art Today, with great interest. We are a group of workers who use this column for a weekly discussion on culture, and we have gotten inspiration and information from Art Today.

We do feel that sometimes, especially in last Saturday's column, the language is too technical, and we suggest that the Council consider the average reader in writing the column.

Keep up the good work,
"THE SEVEN."

• • •

Dear Editor:

The column 'Art Today is a splendid column. The idea of a co-operatively-created column written by a group of artists is a good one, but the column is far rfom successful.

They have leaped wildly from one ideological peak to another. There seems to be no connection between each of the columns. Also, while they have touched on some excellent ideas, none have been developed and clarified to a conclusion.

Let us hope that the Art Council will end this confusion, for there are possibilities for an important cultural contribution in Art Today.

Comradely,
T. W.

'Mission' in Brooklyn

Walter Huston as former U. S. Ambassador Joseph E. Davies and Mannart Kippen as Josef Stalin in a scene from "Mission to Moscow" currently playing through Wednesday at the Century's Kingsway Theatre, Coney Island Ave. and Kings Highway, Brooklyn... Also at the Flushing, Alden, Greenpoint, Kenmore, Richmond Hill, Madison, Midway, Orpheum, Prospect, Tilyou, Republic, Bushwick and Dyker Theatres in Brooklyn and Queens.

Hazel Scott Signed

Hazel Scott, Negro night-club entertainer and one of the foremost interpreters of George Gershwin's music, will leave New York in the near future for a role in Warner Bros.' "Rhapsody in Blue," film story of the composer's life. With a Paris cabaret background, she will sing to her own piano accompaniment Gershwin's "The Man I Love."

He Too Is Building a New Kind of Library

Dear Editor:

I liked Samuel Putnam's column on books and reading so much that I was prompted to write a few words about a subject that's very dear to me. All my life I have been reading and studying and trying to collect books. The last item has been a too expensive one for me and so I have begun visiting libraries which have been for me a source of delight. Especially the new Brooklyn library — what a library, what books. I cannot think of a more lasting pleasure (except writing my music) than a visit to that most wonderful of places. I think I have been to all the important libraries in the country, and outside the one in Washington, the Brooklyn one tops them all.

Anyway, as for my personal library I too am beginning to build a new kind of library beginning with a Marxist foundation. I have put all others on the lower shelves and the Marxist books on the very top —Lenin, Haldane, Marx, Stalin, Selsam, Engels, etc. Except of course for my technical books on music (which are on the second shelf). Otherwise I keep the Oxford collections of poetry by the various classic writers. I still have a fondness for my first editions of Huneker and a few prefaces of Mencken.

Otherwise I have gotten rid of Cabell, Hemingway, Nathan, etc. I don't ever intend to read again Joyce's Ulysses or G. Stein or Proust or any of that gang of bourgeois stinkos. Any author without a Marxist foundation has nothing to offer the new Society. They are Gone with Der Luft. That's the reason it's such a good feeling to walk into a Workers' Bookshop. The first impulse is to grab all the books at once and begin reading them, but then you settle down to one or two. I grow wild with excitement about them. . . .

Anyway, thanks for listening to me. And now back to my music.

IRVING SCHLEIN.

Russian War Relief Recommends Eighteen Soviet Films

Russian War Relief has selected a list of 18 Russian motion pictures which it recommends to Americans as giving particularly authentic descriptions of Russian life and of the Soviet Union's part in the war. The recommended films range from Hollywood produced documentaries to Soviet full length historical features and musical comedies.

Compiled for the use of Russian War Relief Committees throughout the country to give their communities a background knowledge of Russia and the need for aid to the Russian people, the recommended films are all 16mm sound films. With the exception of "Our Russian Front" which may be borrowed from the Russian War Relief public relations dept. All the films may be rented for a small charge from Brandon Films, Inc., 1600 Broadway, New York City. "Our Russian Front" is a 38-minute documentary produced in Hollywood for Russian War Relief by Louis Milestone and Joris Ivens, from Soviet news films. The commentary is by Walter Huston.

The following films are included in the recommended list in addition to Our Russian Front: The Siege of Leningrad, One Day in Soviet Russia, This Is the Enemy, Peter the Great, Lenin in October, Chapayev, Shors, Childhod of Maxim Gorky, We Are From Kronstadt, Wings of Victory, In the Rear of the Enemy, The Mannerheim Line, The Great Beginning, Alexander Nevsky, Professor Mamlock, Tanya and Volga Volga.

Lieut. Burgess Meredith Interviews Workers

From Britain, Lieutenant Burgess Meredith, former stage and screen star now with the Air Transport Command, U. S. Army, narrates a tour of an "Anglo-American Small Town" on Columbia network's "Tranatlantic Call: People to People," Sunday, Aug. 22. (WABC-CBS, 12:30 to 1:00 P. M. EWT).

The broadcast is another in the CBS-BBC exchange series originating alternately in England and the United States.

The locale is a Midland market town in Great Britain which has no railway station, no cinemas and only two streets, but whose contribution to the war effort is so important that its name can not be revealed.

Meredith tells the story of the town's invasion by munitions workers, the United States 8th Army Air Force, and Britain's WRENS, ATS and WAAFS.

Among typical town workers he interviews are Gwynne Morris, a Welsh girl, working in a shell-filling factory: May Brown, 20-year-old forewoman; WREN Gale, former bank clerk on Channel Island who escaped when the Nazis invaded; and Lance Corporal Brown of ATS, a heigth finder.

Film Front

by DAVID PLATT

There are signs of another comic opera probe of Hollywood and the motion picture industry when Congress reconvenes. As Adam Lapin said in his Friday column on "The Cult of Ignorance," it's all part of a plot by reactionary groups who fear not only the politics of democracy but also its culture.

Back in 1938 the isolationists charged that Hollywood was unfair to Hitler for turning out pictures like "Confessions of a Nazi Spy." Today these irresponsible sowers of disunity are alarmed over the growing number of powerful pro-United Nations films coming out of the movie factories. The anti-Roosevelt Democrats and the anti-Willkie Republicans are particularly set against Warners "Mission to Moscow" and 20th Century's film version of Wendell Willkie's "One World."

Since the appeasers dare not come out openly against our allies in the war, don't be surprised if the investigation is based on the filthy stories appearing in the Chicago Tribune over the signature of Marcia Winn, about a "white slave traffic" in Hollywood that "destroys 300 young beautiful but dumb butterflies" every month, in full view of Hollywood's law enforcement officers who "have been corrupted and bought up by the film industry."

One of the things being done by the Public Relations Department of the motion picture industry to offset the vicious Chicago Tribune attacks is the publication of a series of articles on the tremendous contribution of the picture business to the war effort in newspapers covering the same territory as the McCormick-Patterson press.

Tune in on "Passport for Adams" tonight at 10, station WABC. It's the first of a new dramatic series produced and directed by Norman Corwin designed to give the American people a better understanding of the peoples of the United Nations. Starring screen actor Robert Young, "Passport for Adams" tells the story of Doug Adams, a hard-working editor who is hired as a foreign correspondent by a national news syndicate. His job is to write about the lives of the peoples of the United Nations, their reaction to the war, their beliefs and hopes. In the course of the series, Adams travels to many of the countries on our side. He talks to soldiers on leave far from home, to laborers and trades people. He learns the thousand and one human details about the men and women who are helping to win the war. . . . Tonight at 10.

Negro performers are putting new vitality into motion pictures. Baseball is dying for lack of them. A Royal Canadian Air Force bomber crew in England named its ship "Rochester" after Eddie (Rochester) Anderson, their favorite comedian. Hazel Scott plays two pianos simultaneously in a sensational sequence in Columbia's "Tropicana." Bob Hope, the one-man entertainment riot, will pass the next four weeks touring army camps in North Africa. Al Schacht, the baseball player-comic also touring Yank bases in Africa. Harold Clurman has joined Paramount as a producer. Errol Flynn is fishing. Walt Disney may do the animated maps and other pen and ink drawings for the screen version of "One World."

The State Department denies that it withheld a passport from Paul Robeson to travel to England to appear in a benefit concert sponsored by a British-Soviet friendship group under the Honorary Chairmanship of the wife of Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Film Front's report to that effect was based on the syndicated column of Leonard Lyons. A State Department spokesman said, "We have never refused to issue a passport to Robeson at any time . . . we have granted every request he has ever made to secure a passport for foreign travel. What does Mr. Robeson say?"

Meyer Davis has made special orchestrations of the Hall Johnson Choir spirituals. This is the first time the Negro songs have been put down on paper. Over at Leon and Eddie's swanky night club, a skunky anti-Semite, a big hulk of a bully was feigning drunkenness and shouting that the Jews started the war. Unable to stand this Nazi attack any longer, a First Lieutenant in the Army walks over to the rat, grabs him by the throat, drags him across the floor to the street, shoves him into a cab, spits in his eye and tells the driver to take the bum away . . . the guy was so scared he didn't even raise his hands to defend himself.

Clifton Fadiman, leader of the "verve swerve nerve" school of literary criticism gets a beautiful spanking in the current issue of New Masses . . . don't miss it. The other day we said that beautiful Karen Morley, Paul Muni's leading lady in Scarface and Black Fury, was working for the CIO in the South. It's a pleasure to report that Miss Morley is now in New York City and has expressed a desire to do cultural work for the CIO.

Greetings to Mikhail Kalotozov, Soviet film director who has just arrived in Hollywood on a good-will mission aimed to promote closer artistic and commercial relations between the two great motion picture industries. Kalotozov is the distinguished director of "Wings of Victory," the biography of the Soviet aviator Valeri Chkalov which opened at the Stanley Theatre, New York in November, 1941. He is also co-producer with Sergei Gerasimov of "Siege of Leningrad." While in Hollywood he will make a thorough study of American production techniques.

Faye Emerson is on her way to work. When she gets there she will resume being filmed in "Women at War." Faye plays a WAC (formerly WAAC) in this new Technicolor Short in production at the Warner Bros. lot. It is a story of the women who take over certain army duties in order to relieve men for more active duty at the battlefronts.

Dane Clark Signed

Warner Bros. has given a long term contract to Dane Clark the young actor who won such popular favor with screen debut in "Action in the North Atlantic." He now is at work in one of the top featured roles in "Destination Tokyo."

Flora Robson Bound For London

Flora Robson, well known English actress, arrived in New York yesterday from Hollywood for a brief visit before her departure for London. She has just completed the role of Angelique Pluton in Warner Bros.' "Saratoga Trunk," starring Gary Cooper and Ingrid Bergman. The picture, which was adapted from Edna Ferber's best selling novel, was directed by Sam Wood.

THE STAGE

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MOTION PICTURES

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"Magnificent, unforgettable."—Herald Trib.

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ERNST LUBITSCH'S Heaven Can Wait

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Plus Gilbert and Sullivan's "The MIKADO" In Technicolor

Extra! Russian Accordian Serenade

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ORSON WELLES' Prize Winner 'CITIZEN KANE' also Artkino's 'Convoy to Murmansk'; 'People of Russia' — March of Time 'Invasion' — Latest News Reels

Badoglio's Trick

BADOGLIO'S declaring Rome an "open city" should fool no one. The Italian people, as shown in their demonstrations in Milan, Turin and other cities, understand that the declaration is merely a maneuver to win more time, to delay Allied military operations. They answered Badoglio's "open city" trick by demanding immediate peace.

In our opinion, the conditions for making Rome an "open city" have already been stated by the Allied leaders. Rome as well as other cities can be spared from further bombing by the King and Badoglio accepting immediately the unconditional surrender terms offered them by General Eisenhower.

The "Eternal City" cannot be taken out of the war by itself.

As long as the regime at Rome continues as Hitler's ally and wages war against the United Nations, Badoglio and his cohorts must bear the full responsibility for the additional suffering of the Italian people. And the people are holding them to account.

Whether we are going to bomb Rome again is not a humanitarian question. Nor is it a religious one. It is a war question and has to be decided on the basis of speeding the war to its victorious conclusion.

Hitler's aim, to which the Badoglio regime is subservient, is to fight a delaying action in Italy as long as possible, using both political and military means. The "open city" trick is a part of this plan, just as were the temporizing tactics of Badoglio in relation to the Allied peace terms.

The lesson that must be learned now as a result of events since the fall of Mussolini is that we must never depart from the axiom that the basic and principal means of defeating the Axis remain military.

We cannot afford for a moment to let up on our military operations for the sake of some elusive "diplomatic" victory dangled before our eyes.

The next thing we must do is to apply this lesson at the most effective points. We should speed up our offensive against Italy, using all military means—and this will also result in speeding up the people's movement for peace within Italy and the establishment of a regime which will take the country out of the Axis.

But we must not be snared into the trap of thinking that the best place to hit the Axis as a whole or even to knock Italy out is in Italy. Hitler would like nothing better at this stage than to see the allies concentrate upon the battle for Italy, which can be nothing more than a diversion from the main task facing us.

The best place to hit the Axis as a whole and at the same time knock Italy out of the war is in Western Europe.

The Italian action should be speeded up, but it should not and cannot take the place of the main blow which has to be struck from across the English Channel in coordination with the great Soviet offensive.

That is the basic problem facing the Roosevelt-Churchill Conference. All other questions of the war, including the Italian, have to be posed and solved in relation to the overriding necessity of opening the major second front, the real coalition front, in Western Europe.

Problem in Manpower

THE principal objective of the new regulations on selective service issued by the War Manpower Commission is to cause workers in non-essential industry or idlers to take employment in war production establishments.

As we have declared on numerous occasions since the war began, everything must be subordinated to what it takes to win the war.

For that reason, we denounced the attempts of Senator Burton Wheeler and his fellow defeatists to limit the draft under the false claim of favoring exemption of fathers.

We have repeatedly declared that every American must serve the war in some form, whether in the military services or in industry. There must be no idlers anywhere. Furthermore, we favored the principle of universal service, but we sharply criticized sections of the Austin-Wadsworth Bill to draft labor. That bill, if enacted, would only promote chaos in manpower. Instead of the needed management-labor-employer cooperation to solve manpower, the proposed bill would give the employers an anti-labor weapon. Voluntarism and cooperation is rejected. Nor is there recognition of the basic problems that enter the manpower question.

Now, the new draft and hiring regulations are put forward as the last alternative to a bill such as the Austin-Wadsworth measure.

The truth is that regardless of legislative or administrative measures that are taken, unless we treat the question fundamentally, manpower difficulties will persist. Take the airplane industry for example where manpower shortage and production decline is engaging chief attention today. Why are so many leaving plant factories and why are others reluctant to enter them?

First, wages are lower than in other industries. This is recognized by the War Production Board to some degree in the current talk of introducing bonuses for higher output.

Secondly, marketing facilities in the areas of the plane plants are extremely inadequate, and black market prices reign supreme.

Thirdly, housing, what there is of it, is inadequate requiring many workers to commute long distances by means of overtaxed transportation.

Nurseries to relieve working mothers are hardly enough to scratch the surface, and few schools have been provided in the newly populated and overcrowded areas. Provisions for health, not to speak of culture and amusement, are on the same level.

A large percentage of family men won't take to such a job. Those who do, look for a chance to change. Interest in the work, also, isn't up to standard.

What we need are measures to relieve such problems, and to streamline possibilities for training and upgrading workers in the plane industry. Obviously, success depends upon that voluntary joint effort of the government, labor and management. And that which holds for the plane industry, holds for every other major war production field.

And last but not least is it not time that an end be put to the refusal to hire Negro workers, Mexican workers and others because of the persistence of racial discrimination? It is up to the labor movement in the first place to take the lead in the solution of this and the other problems that hinder our manpower mobilization and the winning of the war.

THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

Labor Draft Muddle

By Adam Lapin

Daily Worker, Washington Bureau
Washington, D. C., Aug. 16

ACCORDING to the New York **Herald Tribune**, Pres. Roosevelt has definitely decided to press for a National Service Act when Congress returns to Washington in mid-September. I have no way of reading the President's mind. And I don't know whether or not this story is accurate.

But it is pretty clear that there is increasing pressure in Washington for a labor draft, and that this will be one of the major issues before Congress in the Fall. There is a growing tendency to blame all the current production problems on manpower shortages, and to assume that if we had a law everything would be solved.

The support for a labor draft comes from some employers and from members of Congress like Senator Austin and Rep. Wadsworth who want to win the war—but think it can be done by slapping labor around and destroying unions.

Most employers were at first scared of a labor draft. They were afraid that compulsory controls might apply to themselves as well as to their workers. But read any of the trade magazines now, and you get a clear picture of the pressure building up for a national service legislation.

Iron Age, for example, reflects the continuing opposition of the steel industry to the 48-hour week which was won by the union. At the same time, it claims that there is a desperate manpower shortage in the industry. While the steel industry has not been specific as yet, the only outcome of this kind of thinking, which rejects constructive steps like the 48-hour week, is a labor draft.

After a series of zigzags, manpower chief Paul McNutt is reported to be again in favor of a labor draft. He was for it some time ago, and then changed his mind under labor protests. Now he has apparently changed it again. McNutt has never had any real understanding of the manpower problem. And for him a labor draft is apparently a remedy born of despair.

THERE can be no opposition in principle to a labor draft if it would help win the war. But compulsion is no substitute for brains. And it doesn't take the place of an intelligent manpower and production program. In the absence of such a program, it may just make the manpower situation worse.

The West Coast aircraft situation is supposed to prove the need for a labor draft. Actually it proves just the reverse. It shows how lack of planning over a long period finally catches up with the exponents of planlessness. And it shows that this business of blaming everything on manpower shortages and turnover frequently covers up a multitude of omissions and commission.

There is no doubt that aircraft production is unsatisfactory. The goals by the end of this year are 10,000 planes a month. But for the last four months production has been between 6,500 and 7,500 planes a month. There has obviously been a levelling off process at a time when sharp increases are needed. Now, there are reliable reports of sharp drops in production, particularly in heavy engines.

The real trouble is the lack of scheduling and planning in the aircraft industry. And primarily ti blame for this situation are the aircraft manufacturers and the Army officials who have had the final control over production.

WPB vice chairman Charles E. Wilson has for several months been making frantic efforts to introduce planning into the aircraft industry. He has made some progress. But not enough. And he has been continually bucked by the manufacturers and the Army.

ABOUT three months ago, Wilson and his representatives tried at two meetings with the industry to break some of the bottlenecks holding up production. Wilson tried, for example, to transfer production of some parts from over-loaded plants to others capable of doing the job. But the manufacturers held out against him. And it must be reported that they had tacit support from Army officials who have been jealous of Wilson's efforts to plan aircraft production.

Failure to schedule production properly is not primarily a manpower problem. It won't be solved by a labor draft. A labor draft will also have no effect on the rivalry between the auto manufacturers now in aviation and the regular aircraft companies. This rivalry has interfered with exchange of information and with integration of production between the various plants. The truth is that there is no such thing as a pure and simple manpower problem which can be solved by passing a law.

In most aircraft plants, there is a glaring failure to utilize available manpower or to organize production. And employers have resisted labor - management committees which will help do the trick

As a result of the lack of a real occupational deferment policy, West Coast boards have been drafting too many skilled aircraft workers. A new law won't automatically create a sensible policy.

Wage policy in the aircraft industry is badly scrambled. At the insistence of war mobilization director James F. Byrnes, the War Labor Board turned down the demand of West Coast aircraft workers for wage increases. And the employers have stalwartly resisted the proposals of Wilson and other officials for incentive wages.

OR CONSIDER the case of the Boeing plant in Seattle which has been most in the news because of the high labor turnover. One of the basic reasons for this is the refusal of management to establish adequate shopping facilities.

Housing, shopping facilities, nurseries, wages—all these are part of the manpower problem. Moreover, you can't draw any rigid line between production and manpower. This was the fundamental lesson of the Tolan Committee reports.

But this lesson has apparently not been grasped by Byrnes. Reports that Byrnes would send investigators to look into the aircraft situation emphasized that they would be concerned solely with manpower and would not work with WPB.

Wilson became so incensed at this that he threatened to resign. Bernard Baruch, Byrnes' principal adviser, subsequently said that WPB will be consulted. And Wilson has since moved into the situation by sending out some of his men to make another try at putting in incentive wage plans.

It is really a colossal irony that Byrnes, who holds a job created by the Tolan Committee's crusade for over-all direction of the war effort does not understand the first principle repeatedly emphasized by this committee.

The principle is that all phases of the war economy, manpower, production, wage and price policy, have to be planned and integrated. We now have an Office of War Mobilization. But we still do not have planning. And this is still what we need. A National Service Act, born out of failure to tackle the real production and manpower problems, will not do the job.

Afrika Korps Prisoners Discover Goebbels Lied; N. Y. Is Still Here

By Art Shields

The skyline of New York burst a big Goebbels propaganda bubble some days ago.

Members of the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders Union, told me the story.

They were bringing a cargo of Afrika Korps prisoners here from the Mediterranean. All during the trip some of the Germans kept saying that New York was no more.

New York, Stalingrad and Moscow has been bombed off the map, the more bellicose Nazis declared.

Then the ship hove into sight of our fair city—

"But this can't be New York. This must be some other place," they insisted.

Then they got closer. The skyline was just as the postcards depicted it.

GOEBBELS TOOK BEATING

"Dr. Goebbels took an awful beating that day," said one of the firemen.

A National Maritime Union member next told how the Goebbels illusions faded out of another bunch of prisoners on the high seas.

"They had just been telling us that the submarines were sinking all the convoys," he said, when a fleet of Liberty ships went past.

"It was the biggest convoy I've seen. Scores and scores of new Liberty ships steaming east with hundreds of thousands of tons of war supplies

"The Nazis couldn't take it. They went below, sadly shaking their heads."

The seaman had a term for the prisoners that made me think of a two-gun bandit named Crowley, who went to the chair in New York some years ago.

"They were baby faces," he said. "Almost every prisoner we brought back on that trip was still in his teens," he declared.

"Most were under 20. Some only 16."

These boys didn't know what the German people were thinking about. They hadn't been home for years.

They heard only what Goebbels wanted them to hear.

"They weren't so sure of victory when they talked about the Soviet Union, however," said the seamen.

"Some of the boys had fought on the Eastern Front. They said the Red Army had killed the best German troops.

"Many of the men we brought over had been wounded by Soviet bullets. All seemed to have been frost-bitten. They took off their shoes and stockings and showed us their shrunken, frozen toes, and the nails that wouldn't grow more than half-way any more."

NAZIS' FOREIGN SLAVES

Many of the prisoners were not Germans, but slaves from other countries put into the army.

"One 16-year old boy confessed that his parents were Polish," said the seaman.

"He had been forced into the German army as a child."

Such anti-Nazi prisoners feared to talk much. It would mean a beating up at the hands of the Nazis when they went below, if they were found out, they said.

One German boy finally admitted: "Maybe you're right about democracy. I don't know. I was only nine years old when the Nazis came in and I've heard nothing else."

But the out and out Nazis still said Hitler would win—

Still brazenly talked against the Jews.

ANTI-SEMITES

The anti-Semitic talk is pretty hard for some of the Americans to take.

"We had all we could do to restrain ourselves," said a seaman from another ship, "when a group of the Nazi prisoners jeered at the Jewish people, and at what they called the Jew'nited States and its Commander - in - Chief, whom they called 'Rosenfeld'."

Soviet Doctors Combat Disease Left by Nazis

MOSCOW, Aug. 16 (ICN).—After the German occupationists were driven out of part of the Kalinin region in the winter of 1941-42, it was found that not a single village in the district of Vysoko had escaped the contagious diseases spread by the Hitlerites. The villages were swept by epidemics of enteric fever, typhus, dysentery, diptheria and scurvy. Starvation and different diseases took a heavy toll of victims among adults and children who had no access to medical institutions, which the Nazis had destroyed.

"The Soviet doctors and medical personnel," writes the chief of the Vysoko district department of public health, Ionova, in **Izvestia**, "not only seflessly combatted the epidemics on liberated soil, thus saving hundreds of lives, but themselves set about restoring the hospitals with the support of the population.

"In the past year and a half the entire network of medical institutions has been restored, in addition to which medical stations have been opened in different villages, as well as mother and child health centers, daily kitchens, kindergartens, etc.

"Epidemics of enteric fever and typhus have completely stopped in the district, while cases of diptheria and dysentery have practically been fully eliminated."

'Murder Vans' Used by Nazis

MOSCOW, Aug. 15, (ICN). — It was established at the trial in Krasnodar regarding the atrocities of the German fascist invaders that the fascist executioners exterminated 7,000 innocent Soviet citizens by gassing them with carbon monoxide in specially equipped vans.

The Soviet Information Bureau reports that it has recently been learned that all the Gestapo branches on occupied Soviet territory have such "murder vans." According to testimony of eyewitnesses — German soldiers taken prisoner—many hundreds of inhabitants of Smolensk were put to death in these murder vans by Gestapo men and their accomplices.

Facts on the War Economy

By Labor Research Association

WAGES BELOW FAMILY HEALTH LEVEL

How much money must you earn a week to support yourself and your family adequately? The answer to this question is worth keeping in mind these days when the employers' press, assisted by the so-called "farm bloc" and the pro-inflationists in Congress, are tossing around figures on the "high wages" of workers.

Do you earn less than $50 a week? If you do you are below the minimum wage required to support a family of four at a decent and healthful standard of living in these times.

For the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics at the University of California estimates that it takes at least $50 a week, under wartime conditions, to maintain the standard health, decency and moral well-being of a wage-earner's family of four. (See our **Labor and the War**, p. 123.)

Workers in **manufacturing** as a whole are not yet receiving wages which are up to the standards of the Heller budget. For even by April, 1943, last month for which the figures are available, the average weekly earnings in **manufacturing** were only $42.48, according to figures of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. This includes all compensation for longer hours and overtime and wages received in the form of bonuses and incentive pay.

TABLE ON WAGES

The following table shows the variations both for the durable goods industries and the non-durable good industries as a whole and for separate industries within each group:

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

	April, 1943
All manufacturing	$42.48
Durable goods	48.52
Iron and steel	47.08
Electric machinery	44.79
Other machinery	51.93
Automobiles	55.77
Other transp. equipment	55.88
Non-ferrous metals	46.91
Lumber & timber products	30.82
Furniture, etc.	32.06
Stone, clay & glass	35.65
Non-durable goods	33.50
Textile mill products	27.55
Apparel	27.10
Leather products	29.68
Food products	34.00
Tobacco products	24.95
Paper products	35.74
Printing and publishing	39.20
Chemicals	40.77
Petroleum & coal products	48.01
Rubber products	45.05

It is clear from this table that only in three industrial divisions of the durable goods industry—in automobiles, in transportation equipment, and machinery—are the workers averaging enough to reach the standard family budget level.

And these three industries employed roughly only about 6.7 million workers in 1942. There were more than 40 million additional workers on the job in all non-farm industries where the average annual income was less than $2,500 a year, that is below the Heller family budget requirement.

The table indicates also which groups of workers in the non-durable goods industries are in the worst position. These low-wage industries include textiles, apparel, leather products, tobacco products and lumber and timber products. The tobacco products workers in fact make about one-half enough to support a family at the required family budget level.

FAMILY BUDGET REQUIREMENTS

Although inflation would hit all workers in all industries it would bear down most heavily on the millions of wage earners who even if they worked full time 48 hours a week and 52 weeks in the year would make less than $1,000 in the period, that is below 40 per cent of the amount required for the family budget.

In the **Personnel Journal** (3/43) William B. Smith of the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor, pointed out: "There are still an estimated 7,500,000 wage earners who currently are paid less than 40 cents an hour. They are largely unorganized and all but about 1,500,000 lack even the modest protection of the Wage and Hour Law."

Mr. Smith decried what he called "the loose talk about 'high wages'."

Bear in mind also the fact stressed in this column last week—that the **real weekly earnings** of workers in **non-manufacturing** industries, comprising nearly 70 per cent of all the workers employed in all the non-farm industries of the country, did not increase between Jan. 1, 1941, base date of the "Little Steel" formula and March, 1943. Instead they were reduced by nearly three per cent.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

AUGUST 16, 1938

WASHINGTON.—An undercover labor spy and a member of the Silver Shirts are two leading figures in the Dies Committee attack on progressive and labor organizations in the United States. Edward F. Sullivan, one of the chief committee investigators, was employed by the Railway Audit and Inspection Agency, a labor spy agency in the New England area, and received some $800 for his services, the Senate Civil Liberties Committee disclosed.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—Young people were a majority of the 22,000 New Yorkers who jammed the Randall's Island Municipal Stadium on Monday night to greet the 500 Delegates from 54 countries at the World Youth Congress. Dr. Venegas, the Chilean delegate told the crowd: "Our whole continent will know how to deal with fascism, and rise up as one man against it."

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